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NANKING LEADERS SO FAR SILENT.

CHINESE CONFIRMATION OF MUKDEN SURRENDER.

ACTION BY POWERS?

Seemingly to offer confirmation of the Moscow Tass Agency announcement of General Chang Hsueh-liang's abject surrender to the Soviet Government, a report reaches us from Chinese sources this morning stating that the Mukden Government is appointing a representative to go to Khabarovsk to discuss details, in accordance with the suggestion of M. Litvinoff.

The message confirms the report that Mukden is prepared, following the recent Russian invasion, to consent to the restoration of the pre-conflict situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and to the reinstatement of the former manager and assistant manager.

Nanking Silent.

Meanwhile, no statement of any description bearing on the sensational report has yet been issued by the Nanking Foreign Ministry, though it is taken for granted in foreign circles that the Nanking Government will repudiate such an agreement.

It is understood that the Nanking Foreign Minister on Wednesday instructed the Chinese Minister at Berlin, Mr. Ching Tsou-pin, to suggest to the Soviet Government, through the German Government, that a commission of enquiry be set up for the purpose of enquiring into the recent invasion and to ascertain which of the countries was the aggressor. It is understood that Mr. C. T. Wang proposed a Sino-Soviet Commission with a neutral chairman.

American Approaches.

Washington, Nov. 28.

The United States Government has formally approached the British, Japanese, French, Italian and German Governments, with a view to determining what steps may be taken to avert a more serious situation in Manchuria.

Mr. H. L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, has inspected the American diplomatic representatives in the interested capitals, to discuss possible concerted action by the six Powers.

Each Power has been asked to give suggestions in connexion with the proposed joint action.

No Concrete Proposal.

It is understood that the Administration in Washington has made no concrete proposal beyond drawing attention to the fact that both Russia and China are signatories to the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war.—*Reuter's American Service.*

London, Nov. 28.

A Chinese official source in London denies the report that the Chinese Government has addressed an appeal to the League of Nations in connexion with the dispute with the Soviet Government regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway.—*Reuter.*

A Moscow Denial.

Moscow, Nov. 28.

According to the official Tass Agency, authoritative circles here categorically deny the report by the Kuomin Agency that the Soviet has sent through the German Embassy a Note to the Nanking Government referring the conflict to a third party for settlement.

It is stated that the German Embassy has presented no Note to the Nanking Government.—*Reuter.*

China And The League.

GRIM TRAGEDY IN JAPAN.

MINISTER TO CHINA TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

GRIEVED FOR WIFE.

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

The death has occurred, suddenly, of Mr. Sadao Saburi, the Japanese Minister to China.

It is reported that the Minister committed suicide, though the exact details are not yet known. He was found dead at the well-known Fujiyama Hotel at Miyazoshita.

Mr. Saburi, who returned to Japan only recently for the purpose of discussing the forthcoming negotiations with China, is known to have been very despondent since the death of his wife three years ago.—*Reuter.*

Later.

It is confirmed that Mr. Saburi shot himself, apparently late last night, on the third anniversary of his wife's death.

The tragedy, however, was not discovered until this morning, when his servants entered his room to call him.

The question of a successor has not yet been discussed, but it is generally considered that Mr. Saburi's death deprives the country of the diplomat best qualified to carry out Baron Shidehara's conciliatory policy towards China.—*Reuter.*

A SLUMP IN TIN AND TIN SHARES.

LONDON T.P.A. MEETING NOT SATISFACTORY?

UNPROMISING RESULT.

London, Nov. 28.

It is understood that at yesterday's meeting of the recently formed Tin Producers' Association, a resolution approving the principles of a scheme for the regulation of supplies was unanimously adopted.

The scheme provides, it is stated, for a restriction of supplies by smelters to the requirements of the market and for some form of restriction of output by the producing mines.

The statement, however, was made that next year's production would expand while the prospective increase in American consumption was not assured.

The result of the meeting had been awaited with keen interest in view of statements that the Tin Producers Association represented 90% of the British Empire production of tin, and before the meeting the price of tin and of shares in tin companies had rallied somewhat from their low levels on the prospect of effective steps being taken to put the industry into a healthier position.

The result of the meeting has, however, apparently been somewhat disappointing. Tin itself slumped today over 18 per cent and the tin shares weakened in sympathy.—*British Wireless.*

THE MAURETANIA COLLISION.

MOST PASSENGERS UNAWARE OF ACCIDENT.

New York, Nov. 28.

Nearly half the first-class passengers of the Mauretania had gone to bed when the collision, reported earlier, occurred.

Several only learned of the accident when they were awakened in the morning by the shrill cries of New York newsboys selling papers about the liner, yelling "Mauretania in Smash!"—*Reuter's American Service.*

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone has passed into the Pacific to the east of Japan. Another will probably develop over China. Fresh monsoon will prevail along the south-east coast of China and over the North China Sea. The forecast till noon to-morrow is: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

FRESH TROOPS IN CANTON.

KWANGSI OFFENSIVE STILL HELD UP.

LOSING ANY CHANCE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

SITUATION OBSCURE.

Canton, Nov. 28.

The political situation is still very obscure, though the confidence of the Canton leaders is very definite as well it might be while the Kwangsi rebels hesitate to undertake a serious offensive. Every day's delay favours Canton. Indeed, it is not at all certain that the measures already taken by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to assist in the repulsion of the invaders are not now sufficient for the purpose.

The fresh troops which arrived in Canton yesterday, it is thought from Swatow, have gone into barracks near Sha Ho. The troops coming from Nanking are expected in batches. The first lot should be here to-morrow. The whole of the reinforcements should be available to Canton by Tuesday next week.

Mr. Raids.

Kwangsi must realise the need for urgency, yet there has been no fighting between the rival forces, though Cantonese aeroplanes are carrying out a series of air raids along the West River Districts, bombing the Kwangsi troops. They report that these air attacks have been very successful.

In Canton, everything is normal and quiet. Business is going on as usual. Only goods from the interior are not coming in and some delays will occur in the deliveries of sundry South China produce which comes through from Kwangsi, North Kwangtung and the West River districts.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

The Naval Rumour.

The Canton News Agency states that Canton Naval Headquarters are annoyed by the publication in the *Telegraph* of a report from our Wuchow correspondent stating that a sensational rumour had gained currency in Wuchow that a number of the Cantonese warships had "turned their coats" and declared their willingness to join the Kwangsi Expedition.

Admiral Chan Chak states that the entire personnel of the Canton Navy—from officers down to the sailors—is imbued with the revolutionary spirit and a sense of unshakable loyalty to the Central Government.

The report, which was given as a rumour exactly for what it was worth, being received here by wireless from Wuchow, is described as false and mischievous.

Admiral to Inspect.

The Canton News Agency states that Admiral Chan Chak is leaving to-morrow morning on an inspection trip up the West River. He will probably visit Yueh Hsin, above Shuihung, where the Cantonese warships are stationed.

It is reported by the Canton News Agency that two boats containing Kwangsi troops were sunk on Tuesday by the Cantonese, over four hundred being drowned. The town of Watchap, on the southern border of Kwangsi, was bombed by Cantonese planes and over 1,000 troops were killed and injured, according to the Canton News Agency.

More Gunboats.

Shanghai, Nov. 28.

Vice-Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, commanding the Second Squadron of the Nanking Navy, arrived here this morning and announced to Press correspondents that the Nanking Naval Department has decided to dispatch five Chinese gunboats attached to the Second Squadron of the Nanking Navy to Canton to assist General Chan Chak in the present turmoil in South China.

The defendant on conviction, was cautioned, it being his first breach of the conditions of his licence.

In strenuously denying a charge of crying his wares in Nanking Street, a hawker, who appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, intimated, on being accused of shouting, that the constable who gave evidence, had a bigger mouth than himself and therefore received more credence.

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RADIO FACSIMILE TELEGRAPHY.

REMARKABLE CLAIMS FOR A NEW INVENTION.

STENODE RADIOSTAT.

London, Nov. 28.

The simultaneous publication of great daily newspapers in London, Capetown, Sydney, Montreal and Calcutta, in all the great centres of the Empire, was forecast by Colonel Adrian Simpson, former Deputy Managing Director of Marconi's, presiding at a dinner given by the British Radiostat Corporation in London last night.

The feature of the dinner, which gave rise to the remarkable forecast, was a demonstration of a new wireless invention, the "Stenode Radiostat" system of wireless communication.

The system has been invented by Doctor James Robinson, formerly Chief of the Wireless Research Department of the Royal Air Force.

It is claimed for the invention that it has solved the problem of the existing congestion of the ether, and will enable the operations of practically an unlimited number of non-interfering wireless services.

Colonel Simpson said that thanks to the invention, the realisation of cheap, high-speed, facsimile telegraphy, was within sight.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN RAILWAY MAGNATE.

DEATH OF MR. BENJAMIN F. YOAKUM.

New York, Nov. 28.

The death has occurred of Mr. Benjamin F. Yoakum, the well-known American railway magnate. Chairman of the board of directors and chairman of the executive committee of the famous St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad until his death, he spent practically his whole life on railways.

From 1884 to 1892 he was connected with the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, attaining the position of traffic manager, leaving to join the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway as general manager. He was still connected with this railroad being its President.

His home was at Farmingdale, Long Island.—*Reuter's American Service.*

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE ON NAVY.

SOMEWHAT UNCOMPRISING ATTITUDE.

Paris, Nov. 28.

The Report on the Naval Budget for 1930 declares that at the present stage of international negotiations for disarmament, France could not go below the tonnage fixed for her in the naval programme of 1922.

The Report continues that France should maintain *inter alia*, the following principles at the London Conference, namely, the interdependence of armaments, the final decision to be taken at Geneva, and a refusal to consent to the abolition of submarines.—*Reuter.*

QUESTION OF SIZE OF MOUTH.

HAWKER'S ARGUMENT IN COURT.

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ALARMIST FEARS IN COMMONS.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

MR. SHAW CREATES A SCARE AMONG BONDHOLDERS.

SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

London, Nov. 28.

Though the committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which occupied the House of Commons for a considerable period to-day, did not involve discussion of the revised rates of the doles proposed by the Government, the matter was brought up in a roundabout way at question-time.

During the recent debate on the Bill, strong criticism was directed by Mr. Lloyd George on the ground that the new rates added too great a burden to that already borne by the country. He described the cost of the social services as already involving a crushing weight on industry and trade and warned the Labour extremists that the small concessions they were demanding would inevitably mean the system would break down entirely under the tremendous bill to be met.

Mr. Shaw's Shock.

Answering Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, referred to his mention of the crushing weight of social services and pointed to another important fact regarding the country's burden of taxation, namely, that under Mr. Lloyd George's Government and under every other Government a policy had been pursued which had led the taxpayers of Great Britain into paying at least one million pounds sterling every year since to people who had not the slightest right to it.

During the War, said Mr. Shaw, the Government had money lent to it at inflated rates, and after the war, the Government adopted a financial policy of deflation, and now we were paying interest on inflated money.

Interference Feared.

That was a fact, he said, which had to be faced before this country would be put on its feet again.

Mr. Shaw's statements created a great deal of surprise in the House as seeming to indicate a desire on the part of the Government to interfere with the terms on which War Loan Stock was held.

In consequence, a number of questions were asked to-day in the Commons regarding the statement.

Chancellor's Statement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, replying to questions on the subject, effectively disposed of the alarmist suggestion.

He said that the Government had no intention of varying the contractual obligation entered into with holders of Government securities.

The condition of all Government loans was that the Government had the option of redemption on specified dates, and, of course, could take advantage, in the interests of the taxpayers, of any favourable opportunity of redeeming the loans, or converting them at a lower rate of interest.

An Example.

It will be recalled that Mr. Snowden recently issued an unlimited five per cent. conversion loan, realising £238,000,000. Five and a half per cent. treasury bonds tendered in exchange were valued at £78,000,000, while a large part of the remainder will be devoted to meeting £130,000,000 of 5½ per cent. stock maturing in May.

The net result of the issue is that the floating debt has been satisfactorily reduced.—*British Wireless.*

"GRAND OLD MAN" OF GOLF.

DEATH OCCURS OF MR. JACK MORRIS.

London, Nov. 29.

The death has occurred of Mr. Jack Morris, of Hoylake, at the age of 82 years.

The deceased has been recognised as the "Grand Old Man of golf" since the death of Mr. Charles Hunter in 1921.—*Reuter.*

COAL DISCUSSION RESUMED.

OWNERS MORE WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

London, Nov. 28.

There is still a ray of hope in the coal situation. It is learned that there were further discussions between the representatives of the coal-owners and the Board of Trade, with members of the Cabinet Coal Committee.

It is understood that the owners, while adhering to their views, are still prepared to discuss the various questions with the Government and to give what assistance they can.

Following further explanations from the Board of Trade, through Mr. William Graham, the President, in connexion with the Government's plans for marketing coal, the coal-owners and the Cabinet Coal Committee held a joint meeting, at which the negotiations were resumed.

As the whole position depends upon the successful operation of the Marketing Scheme, the situation is regarded as distinctly easier.

The Government hopes to have its Coal Bills ready for instruction within ten days.—*Reuter.*

THREE MEN AND A REVOLVER.

BLAME EACH OTHER; THEN ADMIT OFFENCE.

STERN PUNISHMENT.

It is rather unusual to find three men accuse each other of being concerned in a criminal offence, and then for each to admit playing a part in the crime, but this was the case at the Central Magistrate's court today, when before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, three Chinese were charged with being in possession of firearms without a licence.

It was stated by the police that the first defendant was stopped in Wanchai on October 26th, and discovered with a highly-polished nickel-plated automatic revolver in his possession. When asked how he came to have the weapon, he replied that the second defendant gave it to him. The police then interrogated the second offender, and he admitted that he had the revolver, but received it from another man. The third defendant was then interviewed and he also admitted that he possessed the weapon in the first place.

The result of these admissions was that the police were able to charge all three men.

They pleaded guilty before Mr. Hamilton, who took a serious view of the case, and fined each man \$500 or six months hard labour.

Opium Conference.

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ST. ANDREW'S BALL FEATURES.

GAY TIME PROMISED TO-NIGHT.

FIRST EVER TO BE HELD IN KOWLOON.

FINE DECORATIONS.

For the first time in the history of St. Andrew's Society the annual ball will be held to-night at Kowloon, and not at the City Hall. It is interesting to recall that the Society was constituted in 1881, the first ball under the auspices of the Society being held the following year in the City Hall. Succeeding balls have had the same venue until this year when an interesting and what is certain to prove an acceptable change is to be made.

When the first ball was held in 1882 the pipers were Messrs. McGregor and Hogk. Mr. J. McCallum was in charge of the decorations, assisted by Mr. Milton, boatswain of H.M.S. Victor Emanuel. The President of the Society at that time was the Hon. Mr. Phineas Ryrie.

Plans for to-night's ball, which promises to be even more successful than the previous functions, have been completed. To-day the following telegram was despatched from the Chieftain to thirty Far Eastern ports between the limits of Calcutta, Bombay and Tientsin:

"Scotland gather.—Ferguson, Chieftain."

Busy Workers.

Under the careful observation of Mr. George Duncan, past-master of the decorative art, a band of volunteer helpers have transformed the Peninsula Hotel for to-night's ball.

The work has been in progress for five days. One had only to look into the hotel this morning, and see the volunteers at work to realise the immense effort the transformation has entailed.

What is normally the Roof Garden of the Peninsula has been turned into the main ballroom, and additional dancing space, has been secured by the inclusion of the Rose Room, separated from the Roof Garden by a square annex.

At the head of the main ballroom is the official dais, decorated by the Ferguson Clan Shield. This is done in honour of the President of the Society (Mr. A. H. Ferguson). The arms will be illuminated. The clan shield of the Hills to which clan the Chieftain's mother belonged and of the McDouglals to which Mrs. A. H. Ferguson belongs are awarded a place of honour and at the bottom of the ballroom, the Macgregor and Macalpine Clan Shields will be displayed. About the sides of the room assorted shields are grouped, and lighted chandeliers will be placed on all the columns.

Tartan Festoons.

The hall itself will be fest

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BY A POLICY

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Best Household Nuts
(For Kitchen Use)

Upper Levels \$19.50 per ton
Mid-Level \$18.50 "
Central District \$17.50 "

Terms: Cash with order.
Minimum Quantity: One ton.

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and
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COUNCIL MEETING YESTERDAY.

SEVERAL BILLS READ A
FIRST TIME.

PROTECTING REVENUE.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, four new Bills were read a first time. Two were introduced by the Attorney General.

His Excellency, Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. presided and others present were:
The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.).
The Attorney General (Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.).
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G.).

The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. M. J. Breen).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Commr. G. F. Hole, R.N. (Retired) (Harbour Master).

Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow.

Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D.

Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

Hon. Dr. S. W. T'o, C.B.E., LL.D.

Mr. E. I. Wynne-Jones (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

Rates Raised.

The Colonial Secretary moved "That the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates for tenements in Leichikok, Wong Uk, Cheung Sha Wan and Kowloon Old City shall be 9 per cent as from the date fixed by His Excellency the Governor for the coming into effect of this resolution." He said: The present rates are 7 per cent and they include nothing for the supply of water. The water supply from the Government mains has now been laid on to these places and it is proposed that they shall pay a further rate of 2 per cent, bringing the rates up to 9 per cent. The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the resolution was carried.

Offensive Trade.

The Colonial Secretary moved "That the By-law made by the Sanitary Board under section 6 (43) (b) and 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, on the 29th day of October, 1929, be adopted." He said: Members will find a copy of the By-law in their hands. The only effect of this alteration is to bring the offensive trade of fat boiling actually into the terms of the regulations. Fat boiling has always been regarded as an offensive trade but was included in the words "other noxious or offensive trades" and it has been thought better that it should be specifically mentioned. The Attorney General seconded and the resolution was carried.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

Committee's Recommendation to be Carried Out.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend further the Stamp Ordinance, 1921." He said: The chief object of this Bill is to carry out one of the two recommendations of the Committee which sat recently to consider the amendment of the Stamp Ordinance with a view to the protection of the revenue derived from stamp duties on share transactions.

The part of the Bill which deals with that recommendation is clause 6, and put briefly, the effect of that clause will be to make it illegal for any person to demand or receive or pay any dividend or any share the register of which is by law required to be kept in the Colony unless the person receiving the dividend is either registered at the time of receipt or has been registered as a shareholder at some time subsequent to the declaration of the dividend. The object, of course, is to ensure that owners of shares shall get themselves placed on the register at least as often as a dividend is declared. The ulterior objects of that are two, one

to ensure the payment of stamp duty on share transfers and to assist in the protection of cases where shares belong to the estates of deceased persons and so become liable to estate duty. Offenders against this section will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or not exceeding the total amount of the dividend in question, whichever be the greater. Possibly, unregistered owners of shares may still be willing to accept the dividend from the registered owners if they are foolish enough to pass it on to them, but it is hoped that the registered owners will not be so foolish as to pass on dividends to unregistered owners and so incur quite gratuitously and without any benefit to themselves the risk of heavy pecuniary liability.

Two Exceptions.

There are two cases in which exception has been made. One is the case of Trusts. It is obvious that any shares forming part of Trusts must stand in the name of the Trustee and it is equally obvious the Trustee must be allowed to hand over the dividends to the beneficiaries of the Trust. That exception is made by this new section which it is proposed to insert in the principal Ordinance. It also excepts the case of persons who have bona fide lent money on the security of shares and are entitled by the express written terms of the loan agreement to claim dividends.

I would like to mention that I propose to move, in Committee, a slight amendment to the proposed new sub-section 4 of the new section 26 (a). I am still dealing with clause 6 of the Bill. I propose to move that in the second last line of that new sub-section 4 the word "registered" should be deleted and the word "beneficial" inserted. I think that will express more clearly the intention of the Committee. Those members of the Committee with whom I have had the opportunity of discussing the matter have agreed to this proposed alteration. I might say, Sir, that that sub-clause is intended to prevent possible evasion of the main provisions of the section. It will not be possible in view of that sub-clause, for the registered owner of a share to sell it right out to someone else and then by some *mule fide* Trust agreement bring himself within the Trust exception of the earlier part of the section, because this clause provides that no unregistered beneficial owner of a share shall be entitled, as a beneficiary of a Trust, to pay any dividend of such share to any previous beneficial owner.

The Bill also deals with a number of other minor and technical points in which it has been decided the Stamp Ordinance requires amendment. These points are all dealt with in the "Objects and Reasons" and I think I need not refer to them in detail now. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

THE LIQUORS ORDINANCE.

New System of Charging and Collecting Duty.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to intoxicating liquors." He said: This Bill, Sir, deals with a great many details and unrelated points, some of which perhaps I ought to refer to now. Possibly the main change which the Bill will introduce is that it will bring in a new system of charging and collecting duty on spirits distilled in the Colony. That point is dealt with by the proposed new section 62 (a) which appears as part of clause 12 of the Bill. Hon. members will see that the details of this section are very technical and I do not propose to attempt any explanation of them, but, shortly, the system in future will be to collect the duty by reference to the amount of fermentable material used in the distillery in question in the particular duty period in question.

It has been found that the present system is unsatisfactory and it is thought that this new system will be very much more satisfactory. The proposed new section 62 (b) which forms the second part of clause 12 introduces a power of distraint for duty payable under the principal Ordinance.

That provision is taken from the English Act of 1880.

Unusual Power Given.

Clause 21 of the Bill introduces in the new section 87 (a) a power which is, perhaps, a little unusual but which has a precedent in the Tobacco Ordinance. It is a power to be given to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports and to any revenue officer specifically authorized by him for the purpose of acquiring information on any subjects which it is the duty of the Department to inquire into under the Ordinance, and, of course, the corresponding duty is laid on the person to whom the questions are put. That section has apparently worked satisfactorily in the Tobacco Ordinance for the last thirteen years but the section in this Bill confers in two points a more restricted power than that contained in the Tobacco Ordinance. In the Tobacco Ordinance power is given not only to the Superintendent but to all revenue officers; in this Bill it is given only to the Superintendent and to such revenue officers as the Superintendent may authorize, in writing, for the purpose. In the second place—this, I think, is a clear improvement on the section in the Tobacco Ordinance—it is provided that this power shall not extend to the questioning of any person who has been charged under the Ordinance with any offence, or in whose case the Superintendent has decided to prosecute under the Ordinance. So, though this power may perhaps seem unusual, it is based on a power which has existed here in other revenue subjects for the last thirteen years, and these two restrictions now added to it ought, I think, to relieve anyone of any fear that the section might have an injurious effect.

Liquor in Bond.

Clause 10 of the Bill repeals section 50 of the principal Ordinance. That section of the principal Ordinance deals with the opening of cases in bond for the purpose of export portions of the contents. Such breaking of cases leads to very great difficulties in accounting and it is proposed to alter the present provisions of that section and to enact the new provisions by regulation and not by a section in the Ordinance. If it is found that the new regulation is not satisfactory it can be altered simply by an order of the Governor in Council and will not require a fresh amending Ordinance. It is a matter of detail which, I think, is best dealt with by regulation, partly because it is a matter of detail and partly because the details may require alteration from time to time.

General Power of Search.

It is difficult, Sir, to know which of the provisions of the Bill to select for comment at this stage. Perhaps I might refer to clause 13. Clause 13 repeals section 70 of the principal Ordinance. That section, which was enacted at a time when import duties were being imposed here for the first time, and when everyone was rather shy of the possible effect of such duties, provided that no search of goods or baggage should be made unless there was reasonable grounds to suspect that the particular goods or baggage in question contained dutiable liquors. It is obvious, of course, that a power of search, limited in that way, would be of very little use and I imagine that all over the world the power of search exists without any definite information of the possible existence of dutiable matter in any particular goods or baggage examined. Section 13 repeals that section and gives power to search generally.

I think, Sir, that most of the other provisions of the Bill are matters not of principle but of detail which, if any question arises on them, can best be dealt with in the Committee stage of the Bill. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

THE JESUIT ORDER.

Rev. Father Alves to be First Procurator.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to provide for the

incorporation of the Procurator in Hongkong of the Portuguese Province of the Jesuit Order." He said:

For the reasons which I shall mention later it is now desired that the Procurator in Hongkong of the Portuguese Province of the Jesuit Order shall be incorporated.

The Jesuit Order was founded so long ago as 1540 A.D. and is now a world-wide organization with educational and missionary objects. The Head of the Order is Father Ledochowski, who resides at Rome and it is from there that the operations of the whole Order are directed.

For the purpose of general administration, the Order is divided into units, usually national units, known as "Provinces" or "Assistancies." There is one Province in England, one in Portugal, four in France, five in America and others in various parts of the world. The missionary work in various countries is assigned by the Head Organization to different Provinces. At the present moment the Portuguese Province is the only Province engaged in missionary work in South China, the English Assistancy being engaged in educational work in Hongkong.

Incorporation Desired.

The main operations of the Portuguese Province are directed from Shiu Hing in the province of Kwang Tung where the Portuguese Province maintain a large college. There are several primary schools maintained by them and a number of Churches, residences, and other buildings in South China. Owing to the uncertain conditions in China, and in order to protect the properties belonging to the Portuguese Province and to give the Province a secure base from which to conduct operations, it is desired to incorporate the Procurator of the Province in Hongkong and to acquire for this purpose a procurator from which the work of the Province will be directed and controlled.

With this object in view, the Procurator has agreed to purchase No. 41 Mosque Junction—Sub-section A, Subsection 1 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 348 for use as a procurator.

First Hongkong Procurator.

It is proposed that the various properties belonging to the Province, which are now vested in individual names, shall be transferred to the Corporation. The Procurator in Hongkong will also manage the financial affairs of the Province and will control the supplies coming through the Colony for the use of the various missions. The Rev. Father Antony Alves will be the first Procurator in Hongkong. The form of the incorporation Ordinance follows in its main lines the forms of other incorporation Ordinances which have been passed from time to time.

Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

An Amending Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Jesuit Order Incorporation Ordinance, 1927." He said:

In 1927 the Procurator in Hongkong of the English Assistancy of the Jesuit Order was incorporated by Ordinance No. 18 of 1927. The Procurator was incorporated as the "Procurator in Hongkong of the Jesuit Order" and the Short Title of the Ordinance was "The Jesuit Order Incorporation Ordinance 1927."

The title of the corporation and the short title of the Ordinance embrace the whole of the Jesuit Order, although it was only the Procurator of the English Assistancy who desired to be incorporated. It was not appreciated then that another Province of the same Order might apply for incorporation in this Colony. Inasmuch as the Procurator of the Portuguese Province of the Jesuit Order now desires to be incorporated in this Colony it has become necessary to amend the Jesuit Order Incorporation Ordinance, 1927, by the insertion in the name of the corporation and in the short title of the Ordinance, of the words "English Assistancy." The Procurator will,

OLD TAYLOR
Scotch Whisky
AGED BY TIME
John Taylor & Co. Ltd. DUNDEE, SCOTLAND
RICH & RARE
OLD TAYLOR
SCOTCH WHISKY
There are more than 100 distilleries in Scotland. Only the best Scotch Whisky comes to Hongkong.
4 GOLD MEDALS
N.S. Moses & Co. Ltd.
4, Queen's Road, C.N. 172.

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BEST QUALITY
ASAHI BEER
LAGER-BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN

MRS. SEKAI
MASSAGE

6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hongkong.

In future, be known as "The Procurator in Hongkong of the English Assistancy of the Jesuit Order" and the Short Title of the Ordinance will be "The Jesuit Order (English Assistancy) Incorporation Ordinance 1927."

Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The Council adjourned until Thursday next.

By Small

Avoid colds

By taking **SCOTT'S Emulsion** which promotes the strength to resist coughs, chills, colds, influenza and all bronchial affections. Ask for

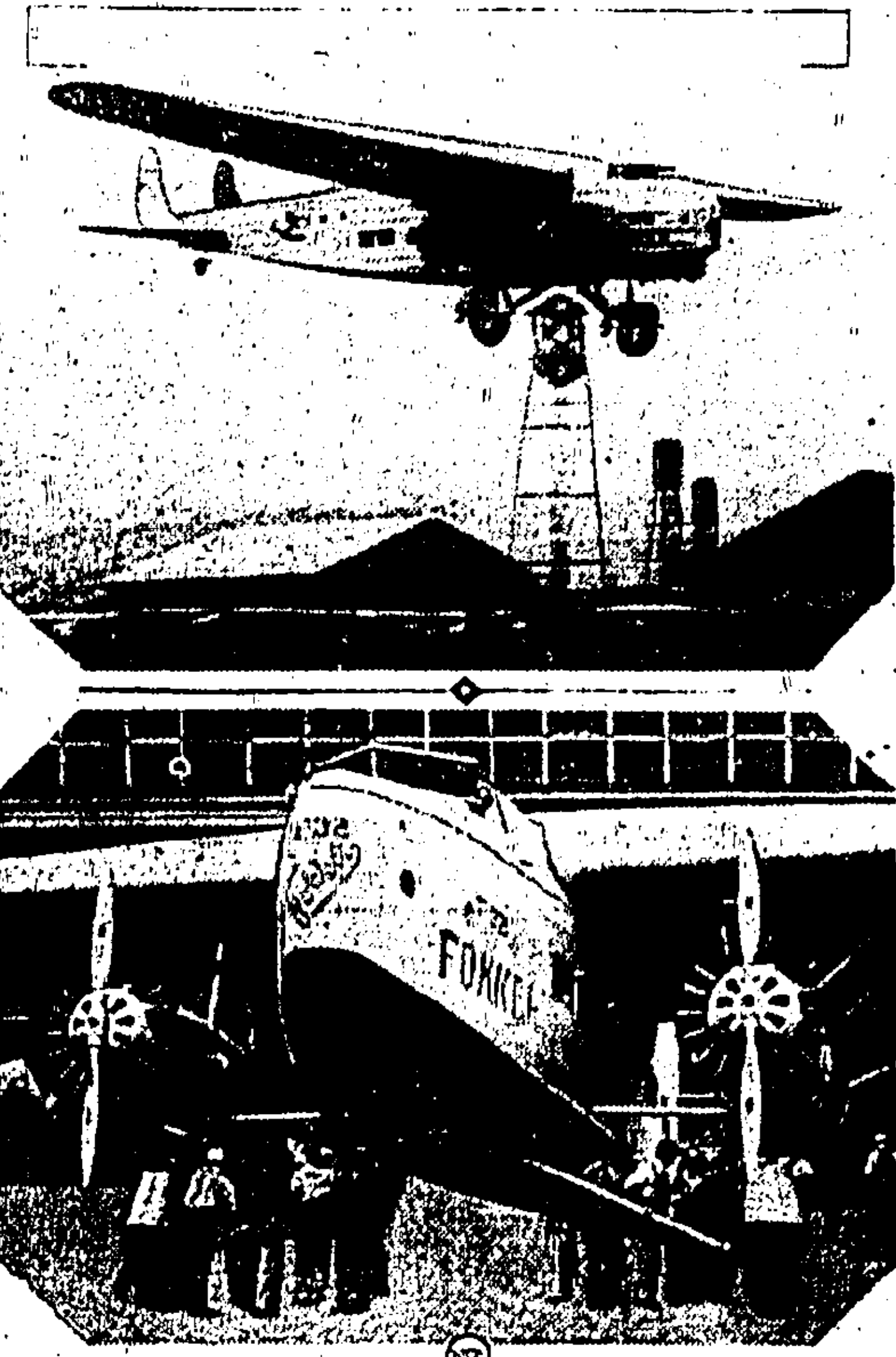
SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM





Our picture shows one of the Samoan dancers who are appearing at the Theatre Royal next week. It shows Lei Ijima who shines in jazz and hula-hula dances and Samoan songs.



The largest land plane in the world, able to carry 30 passengers with sleeping accommodations for 16, is soon to be put into regular coast-to-coast passenger service by the Universal Air Lines System. - It was built by the Fokker Air Corporation.



Top photograph taken in Shanghai shows the "A" rugby football team of the 4th U. S. Marines with Col. C. H. Lyman, commanding officer of the U. S. Marines, in the centre. Middle photo shows the Shanghai "A" team, while players scrambling for the ball after a line-out in the Colours vs. White match can be seen in the lower picture.



The Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania and her daughter, comely Princess Ileana, are shown above just before going aloft in a seaplane over Lake Constance, Switzerland. The Queen is in the forward cockpit and the Princess behind her.



Group taken after the pretty wedding which took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai recently, when Miss Doris Mary Graybrook, daughter of Mrs. F. H. W. Graybrook, became the wife of Mr. John Vincent Blood-Smyth, son of the late Colonel and Mrs. A. B. V. Blood-Smyth.



Princess Beatrice of Spain is shown above in the middle of a game of tennis at Madrid recently. The Princess and her sister, the Princess Christina, are frequently on the courts at the royal palace at Magdalena.

"AS CONFIDENTLY AS IN LONDON"

In so important a matter as his formal wear, a man naturally wishes to be fully satisfied that his turnout conforms in every detail to authentic style which means what is so regarded in London.

Realising the full importance of this requirement, Mackintosh's have provided Dress Wear items of unimpeachable correctness, quality and comfort.

All articles are precisely the same as would be shown you in London's West End Shops. Your formal wear may therefore be selected at Mackintosh's as confidently as if you were in London—plus the considerable convenience of being able to make such selection on the spot.

We are equipped to serve you and shall welcome a visit at any time.



Mackintosh's

"CARRY YOUR DECCA SIR?"

Porters know all about Deccas. They see them wherever there's luggage. But it isn't often a Decca gets into a porter's hands. They are so neat and light to carry, so precious to drive away boredom 'en route' that their lucky owners keep a firm grip on them.

DECCA

PORTABLE GRAMOPHONE



TRADE ENQUIRIES

H.P. Serrey, 9, Box 56, SHANGHAI.



LET

The Hongkong Telegraph carry your advertising message into the Homes of Hongkong and South China.

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO THE MANAGER—1-3, WYNDHAM STREET—HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE C. 1.....CABLES.—TELEGRAPH, HONGKONG.

Whiteaways

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.
EVENING DRESS WEAR



ENGLISH TAILOR MADE DRESS SHIRTS

Reliable makes in well tailored Dress Shirts. Bodies made of fine long cloth with pleated or stiff linen fronts.

Coat style in stiff fronts only. All sizes.

\$6.95 to \$8.50

WING COLLARS

White Kid Gloves

Dress Ties

Etc., Etc.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S WANTS

25 WORDS—ONE DOLLAR

(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:—

295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 313, 344, 363, 371,
374, 376, 381, 385, 411, 426, 427, 443, 445
455, 461, 462, 465, 474, 476, 486, 505, 512,
544, 546, 547, 550, 556, 564, 586, 592, 593.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ENGLISH PHIM with office in Canton have opening for young European to take charge of same. Must have had experience in Canton Imports and Exports. Reply Box No. 533, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED KNOWN.

JUST ARRIVED. British-made CUTLERY in attractive presentation cases. Also a few Children's sets at \$1.00 each. Patience Trading Co., 18, Lee House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED. On January 1, 1930, in Kowloon, a young man, three years of age, with a dark complexion, dark hair, and a small mole on his forehead. He is wearing a blue jacket and a pair of blue trousers. Reply Box No. 534, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

Offers invited for DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peak District (near Motor Road). Furnished or unfurnished. Modern Sanitation. Four Large Rooms with Enclosed Verandahs. Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Drying Room, etc., etc. Write: Box No. 534, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation. Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts. Apply to—CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

VICTOR DANCE RECORDS.

- 21886 Broadway Melody.
(You Were Meant For Me.)
21924 Bye & Bye Sweetheart.
(My Time Is Your Time.)
22034 Baby Where Can You Be.
(You're Just Another Memory.)
21880 Coquette.
(Lover, Come Back to Me.)
1701 It Goes Like This.
(Doing the Raccoon.)
21983 Huggable Kissable You.
(Every Moon's a Honey-moon.)
21869 Honey.
(Sweet Suzanne.)
22046 Daddy Won't You Please.
(Takes You.)
22055 I'm the Medicine Man.
(Wouldn't it Be Wonderful.)
22067 I Lift Up My Finger.
(Laughing Marionette.)
21957 Wedding of the Painted Doll.
(I'm Crazy For You.)
21921 Mean To Me.
(That's What I Call Heaven.)
21963 Under the Russian Moon.
(One that I Love.)
22110 World's Great Sweetheart.
(Don't Hang Your Troubles.)
22029 Heigh Ho Everybody.
(Miss You.)
22124 Sunny Side Up.
(If I Had a Talking Picture.)

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

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(Entrance near House Street)
Telephone C. 4048.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE
Expert Masseuse
37, Queen's Road C, 2nd floor.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. Apply to Sang Kee, same Building.

TO LET.—No. 3, King's Park Buildings, Austin Road, Kowloon. Four-roomed FLAT with modern conveniences. Apply The United Trading Co., Ltd., York Building, Hongkong.

TO LET.—Immediate occupation. Newly built 7 roomed house on Po Shan Road (along Conduit Road). Modern conveniences. Apply: United Trading Co., Ltd., York Building, Hongkong.

TO LET.—From March 1930, until about October 1931, furnished house, Peak, garden, tennis court, quiet situation, near Motor Road. Box No. 536, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

APARTMENTS TO LET.

VICTORIA PRIVATE HOTEL, HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON. Rooms with full board from \$25 to \$40, per month, double rooms for 2 persons with full board from \$40 per month, daily rates from \$4 per day. European management. Tel. K.357.

MASSAGE R. SHIMIDZU, ASSEUSE S. RONDA, ASSEUSE S. KISAKI.

Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and all the local doctors.
24, Wyndham Street, Tel. C.4945.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Ninth Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 10th November, 1929, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

The first half will be rung at 1.00 p.m.
The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 for all persons including Ladies.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead and Davis at \$5 each up to Friday, 29th November, 1929.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.
Each member can obtain upon application to the Secretary Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, The Tat Men, &c. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hongkong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

NO CHILDREN ALLOWED IN EITHER ENCLOSURE ON ANY PRETEXT.

THEATRE ROYAL

December 14, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20 and 23.

at 9.15 p.m.

Matinee Wednesday

December 18th,

at 4.30 p.m.

(Children half-price)

THE GEISHA

Booking opens at

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on Monday next.

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6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor,

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New Advertisements

NOTICE.

On the departure of Mr. F. S. Harrison from Hongkong, Mr. R. H. Wild will assume charge of the local Branch of The South British Insurance Company.

K. O. S. B.

GYMKHANA

at
Sleeplechase Course Kwantl

SUNDAY.

1st December, 1929.

First Race

2.30 p.m.

Open to the Public

Admission Free

Special train leaves Kowloon 1 p.m.

Return 6.27 p.m.

Price \$1.50 1st Class Return.

\$.90 2nd Class Return.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

STANLEY.

The New School Year begins on Tuesday, 3rd December. There will be an Entrance Examination for New Boys—Boarders and Day-boys—at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday, 30th November.

There is increased accommodation for boarders. Information may be obtained from the Warden or from Mr. E. H. Tung, B.A., Banker & Co., Bank of China Building, Hongkong, 26th November, 1929.

OPEN ON NOV. 16, 1929.

LANCIA GARAGE

151, PRAYA EAST.

The Undersigned, former chief engineer of the Fiat Garage, wishes to announce that he is opening a garage to be known as LANCIA GARAGE and will undertake any kind of repairs and storage. All repairs will be done under his personal supervision.

CESARE BORANDI.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Articles 33 & 34 of the Articles of Association of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., the Directors for the purpose of enforcing and in exercise of the Company's lien thereupon, have sold the undermentioned 5659 Shares in the said Company and have cancelled the undermentioned Scrip namely:

Scrip No. Shares Numbered

7230 40837-10861
8230 46401-46500
8327 10312-10361
21897-21946
27302-28031
41637-41686
41737-41786
43801-43850
78411-78510
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When Children Grow Thin And Weak

Try Treatment With Baby's Own Tablets.

The Reason Why.

Malnutrition, or inability to derive nourishment from food, is a common trouble with little children, and is due to stomach or bowel weakness. Another cause of loss of flesh and strength is worms.

To correct stomach and bowel ailments in infants and the very young is the specific purpose for which Baby's Own Tablets were devised. Administered for a few days they drive out worms.

There is nothing equal to Baby's Own Tablets to assist teething and to quickly assuage its pains. They cool feverishness, relieve croup and colds, bring calm restful sleep in a perfectly natural way. Through their use little sufferers rapidly improve, regaining appetite, colour, strength and spirit.

Chemists everywhere sell Baby's Own Tablets, or post free at 60 cents per vial, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

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STEEL SHAFTS.

OFFICIALLY SANCTIONED FOR COMPETITIONS.

London, Nov. 23. The St. Andrew's Rules of Golf Committee has decided that steel-shafted clubs shall be legal in official competitions.

Steel shafts have had a considerable following in Britain for several years, but have not been permitted in official competition.

The agitation for steel shafts has had a fillip since the Prince of Wales won a competition with this type at Coombe Hill, which subsequently permitted their use.

Many clubs have since followed Coombe Hill's example.

The manufacturers are stated to be able to make shafts for five shillings apiece, and it is expected a complete club will cost 12/6, saving about 5/- over the hickory-shafted ones. —*Reuter.*

WORLD THEATRE.

WINTER PROGRAMME AS FROM SUNDAY.

The World Theatre will revert to its winter programme, that is four performances daily, from December 1st. There will be a full orchestra conducted by M.R. Bakalnikoff at the 5.15 performances and a Chinese Interpreter at the 2.30 and 7.15 shows.

The prices in conformity with the former ones will be: 2.30 and 5.15.—60 cents, 50 cents, 30 cents; 7.15 p.m.—80 cents, 60 cents, 30 cents, 15 cents.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.



A coat from Vionnet (above) is black and white tweed with trimmer puff cuffs and a novelty shawl collar. It is topped by a little black velvet turban. Agnes, fashioned a smart tweed beret (below) of beige and brown shading, with a chic off-the-face movement and fullness on the side.

That Cave-man Theory.

Of all the surprising theories which have been built up, or have grown up, heaven knows how, about woman and her ways, surely one of the strangest is that about her secret yearning for the cave-man and his methods of subjugation.

Novelists, I believe, who have created heroes of the Sheik order, are largely responsible for this light of romance, which has been made to play upon the man who carries all before him through sheer physical force alone.

But it is somewhat staggering to find a woman, the author of a book about twentieth century British women, remarking that she "cannot help the lurking suspicion that women miss the domination by physical force, which they enjoyed in the time of the cave-man."

Is it not true that to a woman of spirit, the idea of domination of any kind is abhorrent, unless the rule under which she is placed is one of her own choosing?

Even then she will only submit to it happily as long as she considers it fair and just.

But mere physical domination would be an outrage to a woman's pride.

True it is that woman adores strength in man, but it is strength proven in contest with his equals that she admires, not strength used to subjugate those who do not make use of the same weapons.

It is the gentleness of the strong man which really subjugates woman.—H.M. In Exchange.

taking more than nine strokes per hole, this scorer is useless.

Original Autumn Coat.

"Everything to match" seems to be the slogan for autumn clothes, and this is carried out in some of the new coats, for they have upstanding collars of fur, dyed the same colour as the tweed from which they are made. One example is composed of loosely woven green tweed flecked with black, which has a pointed collar of green moleskin. The finishing touch of smartness is added by a green leather belt, and the narrow green piping round the gauntlet cuffs.

Expanding Tennis Bag.

The expanding suitcases have proved so popular that sports bags manufactured on similar lines, are now being sold. The "Revelax" tennis bag is of a dull Air Force blue, and is said to be stronger than fibre and lighter than leather. The "Revelax," which has been specially designed for the use of the male, can also be had in ordinary suitcases and trunks.



Black Onyx beads and silver roundels are used to make this long, modernistic earring to be worn with a black afternoon costume.

Matters of Interest.

FOR THE SMOKER.

An attractive flat case of crushed Morocco leather acts as a combined cigarette case and match box. The matches are fitted into a small pouch at the back of the cigarette case which fastens with a flap in the front, and can be obtained with the owner's initials in a small gold square.

Autumn Hats.

Shady felt hats for autumn are now appearing in the shop windows, and most of them are decorative as well as useful. Brightly coloured scarves of silk or crepe-de-Chine are swathed round the crowns, and the same material appears under the wide brims, while the hats themselves are in pastel shades of green, red, or blue.

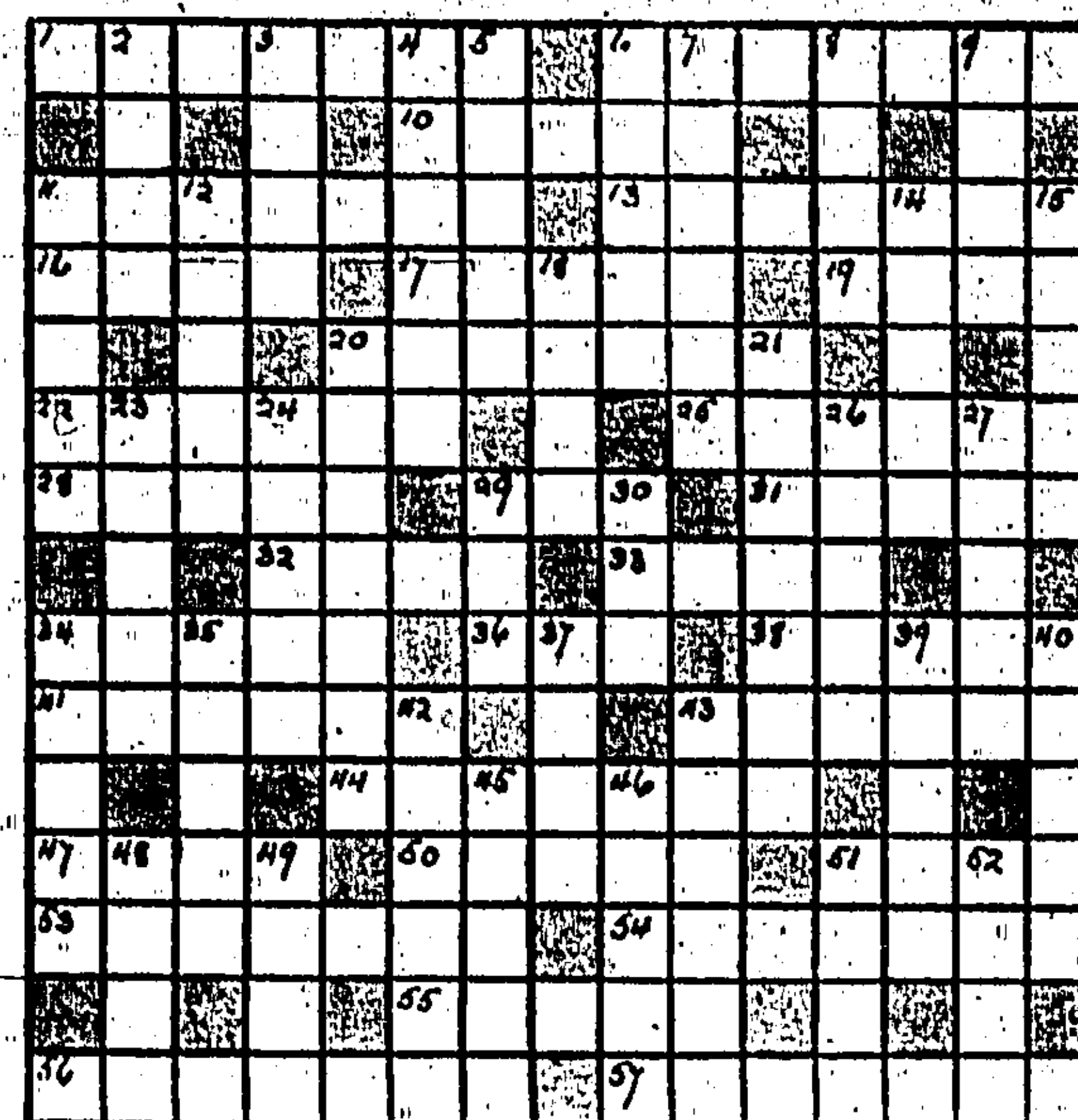
Unusual Golf Socks.

The woollen socks which are so popular for tennis and golf have been seen in many different colours and designs, and are now fashioned with small coloured "flashes," reminiscent of the long golf stockings, decorating their sides. Brightly coloured flashes appear on white socks, while the coloured socks have white flashes which hang over the outside of the leg part, and are firmly stitched into position.

New Golf Scorer.

A most efficient golf scorer which has just appeared is made in the form of a small book. Each hole is marked by a disc of cellulose numbered up to nine, and all one has to do is to turn the disc to the number which corresponds with the strokes taken. The book is made of pigskin, with the imprint of a golf ball in gold on the cover. Needless to say, for the golfer who makes a habit of

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



- Across.
- 1 Prickly plant.
 - 6 Traveller.
 - 10 Ancient.
 - 11 Coming.
 - 13 Affirm.
 - 16 Craftsman's instrument.
 - 17 Railing.
 - 19 Fleecy coat.
 - 20 Merciful.
 - 22 Dawdle.
 - 25 Lessee.
 - 28 Military surcoat.
 - 29 Ocean.
 - 31 Horses.
 - 32 On top.
 - 33 Torn.
 - 34 Stock.
 - 36 Likely.
 - 38 Article of furniture.
 - 41 Slope.
 - 43 Tarries.
 - 44 Took shelter.
 - 47 Wither.
 - 50 Weapon.
 - 51 Measure.
 - 53 Haste.
 - 54 That which divides.
 - 55 Completed.
 - 56 Fox.
 - 57 Not either.
- Down.
- 2 Man of distinguished valour.
 - 3 Sully.
 - 4 Lazy fellow.
 - 5 Girl's name.
 - 6 Tranquility.
 - 7 Purpose.
 - 8 Produced.
 - 9 Compound preposition.
 - 11 In the manner of a tilter.
 - 12 Red-breasted bird.
- 14 Pertaining to the sun.
- 15 Bolt.
 - 18 Precise.
 - 20 Church desk.
 - 21 Enticed.
 - 23 Casts out.
 - 24 Kind of turban.
 - 26 South African colony.
 - 27 Freshly.
 - 29 Health resort.
 - 30 Peculiar skill.
 - 34 Feeling.
 - 35 Colour.
 - 37 Top of the head.
 - 39 Founds.
 - 40 Compound of fatty acids.
 - 42 Annoy.
 - 43 Kidnule.
 - 46 Waste.
 - 48 Burden.
 - 49 Otherwise.
 - 51 Where coins are made.
 - 52 Ponderous volume.
- Yesterday's Solution.
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CHINESE PICTURES.

HOW THE GREAT MASTERS CREATED LANDSCAPES.

Residents of the European Y.M.C.A. and guests had the rare opportunity last night of hearing an authoritative lecture on Chinese Pictorial Art by Mr. Li King-hong, headmaster of the Government Vernacular School. He traced the history of Chinese art from the Manchu Dynasty, in a short and most interesting address.

Mr. Li said that Chinese painting was traditionally classified into three parts, landscape, human figures, and flowers and plants or flowers and birds. He proposed to deal briefly with this subject. Landscape occupied the most important part, though not so accessible to the European mentality as other kinds of painting. It had quite a different system of perspective, which was more carefully observed in pictures representing actual scenes, but could be accidentally ignored in paintings out of imagination. There were many varieties of style in painting trees or mountains. Differences in line shape and in the type of dots and strokes was due to the use of light or dark ink, and these and numerous other differences had led to many divisions and sub-divisions in the schools of landscape painters.

Apert, however, from technical skill, what was of fundamental importance was the cultured mind and the broad conception of nature. In order to achieve literary ability,

it was said that a scholar must read ten thousand volumes and travel ten thousand miles. This old Chinese saying meant that a scholar must read and travel extensively before he could produce literary work of value. The same was true of the landscape painter, the most celebrated artists being usually men who had thoroughly studied nature. Being poets of nature, the greatest artists hid themselves in mountain fastnesses and devoted themselves to meditation until they could grasp the soul of the views they were engaged upon.

A Flourishing Period.

The earlier years of the Manchu dynasty were flourishing times for poetry and pictorial art. During that period, landscape painting was quite predominant.

Mr. Li then described the great works of the four Wangs, whose hands could be distinguished amongst the masters of any period. He deeply regretted that he was unable to produce some of their work for his audience. The Wangs were the chief representatives of the Southern school, which was most prevalent throughout the dynasty.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Li produced a number of very fine specimens of Chinese art for inspection. Most of the works were of great value and greatly interested the members. The lecturer was the recipient of many warm congratulations, and had to answer scores of eager questions from his grateful audience before he left the building.

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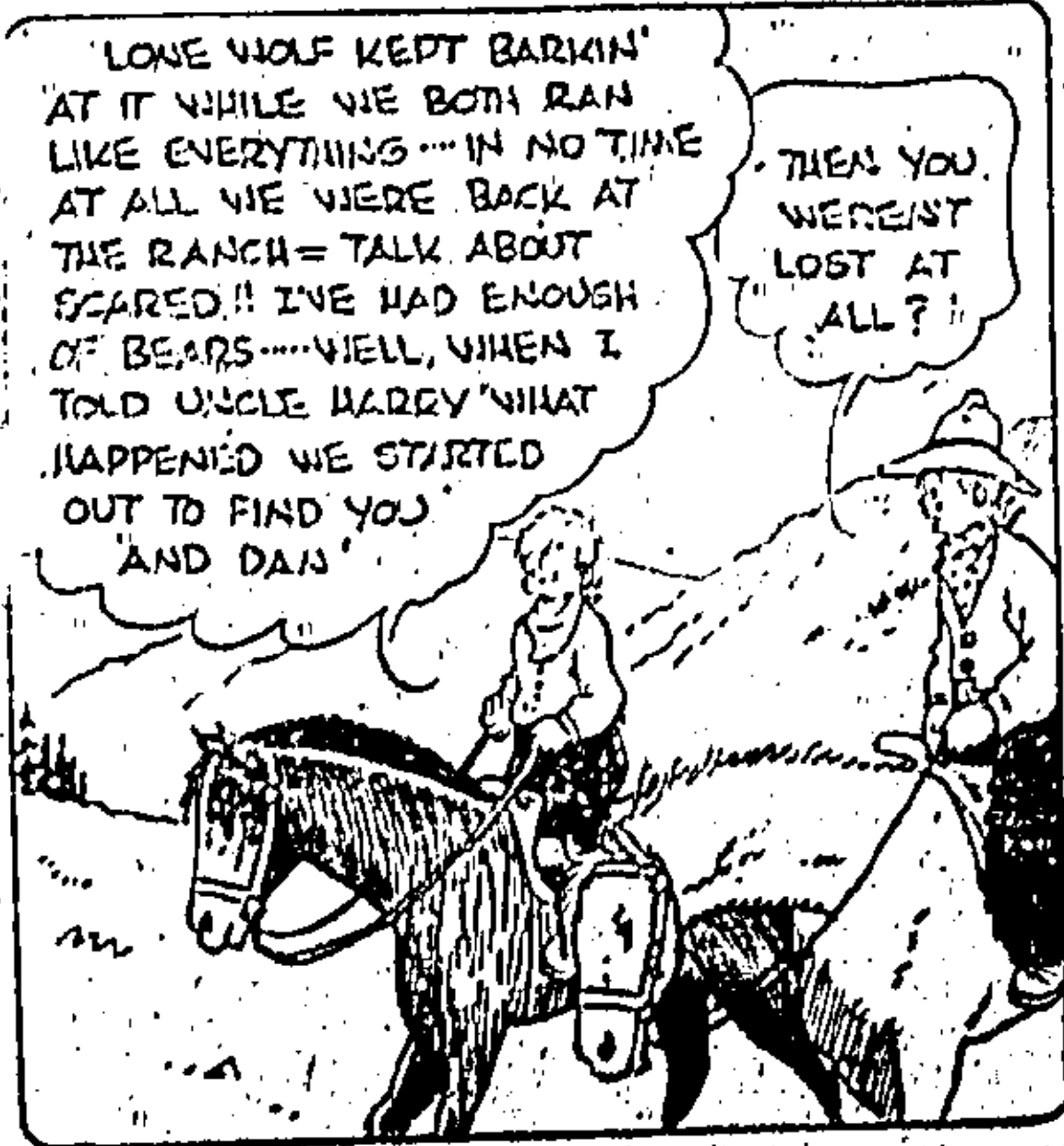
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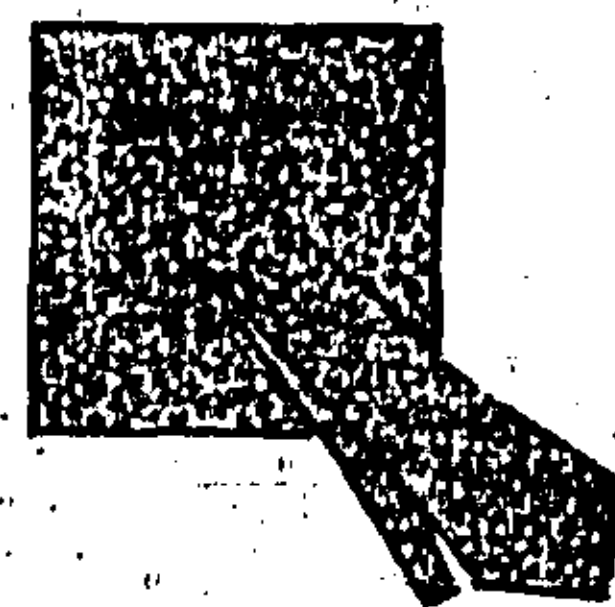
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MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR FRIGIDAIRE



THERE ARE DOMESTIC MODELS OF FROM FOUR TO EIGHTEEN CUBIC FEET STORAGE CAPACITY.

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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY NOV. 29, 1929.

FEET OF CLAY?

First astonishment and then bewilderment are engendered by the report of Chang Hsueh-liang's pusillanimous surrender to Moscow, and finally it becomes obvious that a matter of such grave moment will not be allowed to fizzle out in such a grisly anti-climax. The young Manchurian leader, faced with alarming reports of Soviet terrorism and ruthlessness, and knowing well that he could not look to Nanking for assistance in the hour of crisis, may be forgiven much except the collapse of his morale. And yet it is impossible to believe that any factor other than sheer panic could have dictated the terms of settlement which, according to an official Soviet source, he voluntarily offered to the Foreign Commissariat at Moscow, ceding completely to the demands contained in the Russian ultimatum of July last, involving the restoration of the pre-dispute situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway, even to the reinstatement of the Soviet manager and assistant-manager. The propagandist activities of these particular individuals was the pretext on which the Manchurian authorities chose the high-handed step of seizing control of the Railway, an action which introduced the six-months' struggle which has given such grave concern to the whole world. The wrongs and rights of that particular action are not our concern to-day. China adopted a course not wholly approved in foreign circles, but at least definite. Both the Mukden and Nanking Governments declared their determination to hold the Railway whatever the cost, and as the deadlock dragged on, it seemed that they were in a strong enough position to carry out that intention. A week of real warfare has sufficed to break the spirit of the Mukden leaders. But this cannot be the end. Nanking's reaction is not difficult to predict. The terms under which Chang Hsueh-liang has bought off, or hopes to buy off, Soviet aggression, mean complete humiliation for China. No other interpretation is possible. Nanking will, of course, vigorously repudiate the Mukden offer. The position should therefore, revert to deadlock and defiance of Moscow; actually, it is possible the sequel may depend upon Nanking's power in Mukden. When all is said and done, the National Government's interest in the well-being of the Chinese Eastern Railway is extremely shadowy, while, safe in Central China, the

Nanking leaders have no special reason to get seriously alarmed at the prospect of further examples of dubious 'issue-forcing' methods by Red troops. Nevertheless, unless Dr. C. T. Wang and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek are prepared to eat their high-sounding words of a few months ago, they have no option but to indicate immediately and emphatically their refusal to acquiesce in the abject surrender apparently contemplated by Chang Hsueh-liang.

Perhaps the queerest feature of the affair is the fact that Mukden chose to sing small at a time when the great Powers, Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan were contemplating joint action to prevent the very thing most feared. China's appeal to the League of Nations was a matter of time; Nanking had already been in anxious communication with the signatories to the Kellogg Pact, not without encouragement. The plight of Manchuria impressed itself no less deeply upon the Powers than upon the Mukden leaders, though in an entirely different way. But the champions of peace are helpless in the present situation. Seemingly, peace obtained under duress, perhaps, and degrading to China, has been re-established and the need for action has automatically disappeared. We are, of course, perfectly prepared for a complete denial by Chang Hsueh-liang that he entered into this "bargain." The mere report of the interview at Tokyo between Baron Shidehara and Mr. Neville should be sufficient to instil in him a desire to "save face." Moscow's officially sanctioned announcement will possibly be characterised as a crude jest. At the time that announcement was made, however, it bore every air of genuineness. For days past, it has been persistently reported that Chang Hsueh-liang was tired of waiting for C. T. Wang to end the dispute and was preparing to take the initiative. Denials that he had appointed Dr. Wellington Koo to negotiate were qualified by hints that the near future might see the taking of this step. Meanwhile, the Chinese defences in the Manchurian region had crumbled before the Soviet invaders and the immediate prospect in view was the capture of Harbin by the Soviet. In such circumstances, there is strong reason to believe, the young Manchurian leader swallowed his dignity, pride and high notions of browbeating the Soviet and surrendered, for his part, the position so stoutly maintained for the past six months. Circumstantial evidence is contained in the fact of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops to the border. It is clear that the attack was launched expressly to hasten a settlement. If Moscow had merely issued a fabricated report in order to discredit Chang Hsueh-liang as may be argued, would they have proceeded to this length? It is scarcely conceivable, since it would be tantamount to throwing away the only good cards they hold. The future is fraught with grave dangers. The alleged settlement is certain to be repudiated. It oversteps the limits of what any Government may fairly regard as permissible even to relieve pressure. If it is allowed to go through, the Russians will walk in arrogantly and indulge in their old tricks along the railway with impunity. The National Government's next steps will be of vital importance. The future history of their country may be at stake. Their aims can be achieved without war, but not without courage, resoluteness and vigour.

Hongkong and the Base.

Once again the Singapore Naval Base has figured prominently in Parliamentary discussions, with the result that the attitude of the Home Government has been made distinctly clearer. The First Lord of the Admiralty has assured questioners that no orders for material have been cancelled owing to the decision to slow down work on the Base, although the suspension of some items of

DAY BY DAY.

TRUE LIBERTY CONSISTS IN THE PRIVILEGE OF ENJOYING OUR OWN RIGHTS, NOT IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.—Pinehard.

The Wah Yan College is holding its tenth anniversary dinner in the Hall of the College on Monday, December 16th, at 7.30 p.m.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council held yesterday, supplementary expenditure amounting to \$2,338 was approved.

On the departure of Mr. F. S. Harrison from Hongkong shortly, Mr. R. H. Wild will assume charge of the local branch of the South British Insurance Company.

The Inspecting Ordnance Officer, Hongkong, will fire a quantity of rockets, lights, etc., for proof purposes at Stonecutters Island this afternoon, commencing at 5.30 p.m.

Cinema patrons and music-lovers will be pleased to learn that the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., has arranged for the engagement of another well-known musician, Serge Stupin, the Russian virtuoso cellist.

On being charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with being in possession of 5.5 mace of prepared opium, a Chinese living at Apilu Street, Shamshuipo was fined \$14 or one month's hard labour in default.

Five Chinese, two men, a woman and two boys, appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of kidnapping a five-year-old boy from his parents in the Shamshuipo District. The defendants were all remanded till Monday for further enquiries.

Twenty-four Chinese faced Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, two charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others charged with gambling in an unnumbered hut at Cheung Sha Wan. The keepers were each fined \$50 while the others were fined \$3 each. A twenty-fifth man who was arrested, failed to appear and had his bail of \$5 estreated. A sum of \$18.93, which was picked up, was confiscated.

At the monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Secretary, Mr. Chan Heung-pak, read a letter from a Chinese firm suggesting that the Chamber of Commerce should request the Chinese firms to adopt the Gregorian instead of the lunar calendar. The Secretary pointed out that it was an impossibility, considering that the majority of the trade here is done with Chinese firms in Canton, who all use the lunar calendar, and unless the Cantonese decide on a change the Hongkong Chinese will have to adhere to the lunar calendar particularly in view of the annual settlements of debts at the end of every Chinese year.

work will result in certain orders not to be placed for the present. Whilst we regret the policy of the Government in this matter, belooking (as we suggested at the time the decision was reached) a failure to take the large view, nothing is to be gained by attempting to read into that policy a decision to abandon the whole project. That, we think, is not by any means the intention of the Government. Indeed, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has given a definite assurance that there shall be no change of policy without full agreement being reached between the Imperial, Dominion and Colonial Governments concerned. So far as Hongkong's grant is concerned, no conditions were attached to it, except the implied condition that the money was to be spent on the development of the Base. Moreover, if we understand Mr. Alexander's latest statement, our contribution has already been spent. As will be recalled, the money represented the profits from the war-time Shipping Control scheme, concerning the disposition of which the Government at the time was a trifle uneasy. Indeed, critics of the Government have gone so far as to assert that that money was obtained, if not illegally, then quite unconstitutionally. Be that as it may, there was no question of Hongkong citizens, in an outburst of loyalty, coming forward and subscribing the funds; nor was it even a case of the money being derived from the ordinary revenues of the Colony. In effect, the contribution came from the pockets of shipowners, who disputed the right of the Government either to keep the money itself or to give it to the Imperial Government for the purposes of the Singapore Base. In the circumstances, therefore, it seems to us that the least said about Hongkong's contribution, the better.

THE CYCLE-RIDING NUISANCE.

MAGISTRATE ORDERS LAD A CANING.

That he meant to do everything in his power as a magistrate to stop Chinese lads riding bicycles about the Colony at night-time without a light, was strongly emphasised by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy this morning, when a boy appeared before him on a charge of riding a cycle without a light.

The defendant's master was present in the Court and asked the magistrate if he would consider fining the lad instead of ordering a caning, as the later punishment,

THE "TELEGRAPH" ART SUPPLEMENT.

Pictorial Features for To-morrow.

To-morrow's issue of the Telegraph Art Supplement will again contain a fine series of topical pictures.

A feature will be the large number of photographs of the Interport tennis contests between Hongkong and Shanghai, in which all the players who took part will be seen.

Other pictures will include some good snapshots taken of the steeplechasing at Kwantung on Sunday, a group taken at the wedding of Mr. Bishop and Miss Hansen, and another at the wedding of Mr. F. M. Garcia and Miss Maria Noronha. There will also be some interior views of the new N.Y.K. liner Asama Maru, due here next week, and a picture of H. E. the Governor at the opening of the Tung Wah Eastern Hospital.

Of more than ordinary interest will be a series of pictures showing some of the beautiful stone Buddhas which have survived for 14 centuries in a cliff at Tatung-fu, in North Shansi, over 90 of which have recently been defaced by vandal soldiers and corrupt officials.

would probably stop him from doing any work for some time.

Mr. Hamilton, in refusing this request, said:—I am not going to have it. These young fellows have to remember that they can't ride about the streets without lights. I am going to stop this bicycle-riding some way or other; that is why I am going to have him beaten. It will not hurt him, and he will be ready for work two minutes later.

The defendant was ordered six strokes of the cane.

21 YEARS AGO.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE "TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following extracts are from the Hongkong Telegraph for week ended November 23th, 1908:

The rate of the dollar on demand was 2s. 9. 5/16d.

Amongst residents joining the Volunteer Corps were Mr. J. H. Buckhouse and Mr. J. Kynoch.

Mr. A. E. Wood was appointed to act as Assistant Registrar General (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

A man-eating tiger was reported, in a news item from Canton, as being seen in the neighbourhood of Lin Tong. It attacked a man and his wife, and both later succumbed to their injuries.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Nov. 28
Paris	123.85 1/2
Brussels	34.87
Amsterdam	12.00
Berlin	20.30
Copenhagen	18.10 1/2
Vienna	34.07
Helsingfors	104 1/4
Lisbon	108 1/4
Bucharest	817
Buenos Aires	46 5/16
Shanghai	2/2
Yokohama	20 1/10
New York	4.87 27/32
Geneva	25.13
Milan	98.17 1/2
Stockholm	18.18
Oslo	18.20 1/4
Prague	104 1/4
Madrid	85.02 1/2
Athens	87 1/2
Rio	5 25/32
Bombay	1/5 27/32
Hong Kong	1/8 1/4
Silver (spot)	22 1/2
Silver (forward)	22 1/2

—British Wireless.

The Very Idea!

"Two good friends," Dr. Arthur Price Evelyn O'Leary and Audine Gwladys O'Leary, of Yateley Lodge, Yateley, Hants, benefit to the extent of £20,000 from the will of a London man, Mr. Matthew Robert Quin, of Milborne Grove, The Boltons, West Brompton.

His two "good friends" also inherit Mr. Quin's residence and effects. Mr. Quin, who formerly lived in Calcutta, left over £34,000. The will provides that if one of the two beneficiaries is dead the whole of the bequest goes to the survivor.

(Women who acquired the fashionable tan complexion during the summer are being bleached by beauty specialists.)

When we strayed beside the sea,
You and I together,
You rejoiced most fervently
In the tropic weather.
You were anxious for the boon
Of a brown complexion;
Salt and sun together soon
Tanned you to perfection.

Just a little artful aid
And your lips grew ruddy,
Red and brown together made
Quite a charming study.
But those summer days are past,
Autumn has succeeded,
And your sunburn seems to last
Longer than is needed.

Paler cheeks, the fashion teach,
Go with evening dresses,
So your face you needs must
bleach!

With your magic moans,
Thus an aspect you bring,
But I am afraid you
Are not quite the lovely thing
Sun and sea had made you.

Scout-master—"Now, suppose you found yourself suddenly in flames, what would you do?"
Scout—"Keep cool, sir!"

Woman at Thames Court—My husband will not work. Mr. Cairns, Magistrate—A beneficent Providence and a kindly State provide that he need not.

Judge Thompson, K.C., at Bow County Court—How old is this injured child? Mr. Silken—Twenty-one next February.

Defendant at Clerkenwell County Court—This is becoming a mud-slinging contest. Cross-examining counsel—I am sure that if I engaged in a contest of that sort with you I should lose.

Mr. Justice Avory, to a witness in the King's Bench Division—Every seat in this Court creaks, and every board too, apparently. It is impossible to hear what you say unless you speak louder than the seats creak.

It was the young barrister's first case, and he was bubbling over with pride and enthusiasm as he stood in court.

"Now," said he, addressing the defendant, "you say you came to town to look for work. I put it to you there was another, a stronger motive that brought you all this distance."

"Well," hesitated the defendant, "there was—"

"Ah!" cried the barrister, triumphantly. "And what was it?"
"A locomotive."

This a story of the future.
First Lord of Admiralty:
Where's the Army?
Second Lord of Same: He's out rowing in the Navy.

WHO WAS.... FLORIMEL?

The hand of Florimel the Fair was sought by these gallant knights, Sir Satyrane, Sir Perilure, and Sir Calidore, but to none of their vows did she listen with favour, being very deeply in love with Sir Marinel, who did not return her passion.

A report having reached the Court of the Fairy Queen, where Florimel attended, that Marinel had been slain, the maiden set forth to ascertain the truth of the rumour, but she was caught by Porteus, the sea god, and imprisoned in a dungeon, "deep in the bottom of a huge great rock."

One day, Marinel was invited to attend a banquet given by Porteus, and wandering about the halls of the ocean he heard the lamentations of Florimel bewailing the lot that had befallen her for his sake, and being moved to pity, he secured the maiden's release and married her.

Florimel wore a famous golden girdle, once the property of Venus, which had the magic peculiarity of allowing itself to be worn only by pure women. Placed around the waist of an unchaste person it would immediately tear itself asunder.

You will read all about Florimel and her girdle in Spenser's "Fairy Queen."

H.E. WELCOMED BY MALAYA.**PRESS COMMENTS ON APPOINTMENT.****GOODWILL OF COMMUNITY ASSURED.****ONE DIFFICULT TASK.**

The *Straits Times*, commenting on the appointment of Sir Cecil Clementi as Governor of the Straits Settlements, says Malaya itself does not present any special problems to an experienced administrator, but no man who follows a Governor of Sir Hugh Clifford's charm and tact is likely to find ahead of him an easy path to such a degree of affection as was accorded to his predecessor.

After referring to His Excellency's University honours, the journal proceeds: "In later years Sir Cecil has become a Synagogue of world-wide repute, a recognised authority on the Cantonese and Pekingese dialects who has travelled extensively in the interior of China, traversing wild stretches of country where no other European has ever been."

Favoured by Chinese.

"On these grounds alone his appointment should find favour with the Chinese community and his popularity among the Ceylonese during his term of office as Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, is evidence of the fact that his interest in Asiatic peoples is not confined to one race alone. Indeed, during his four years at Colombo he displayed that intense desire to penetrate the inner minds of the indigenous population that had characterised his previous service in China. Among other things, he was responsible for the inception of a movement to compile a comprehensive dictionary covering the origin and development of the Sinhalese language, a work which is now in progress."

"Lady Clementi is but little less widely-travelled than her husband and has accompanied him on several of his journeys into the remotest parts of China. She earned the distinction, while Sir Cecil was administering the Government of British Guiana, of being the first woman to climb Mount Roraima which is the highest point in the Colony, rising to a height of 8,625 feet."

"During their service in Ceylon they were known as a retiring couple, displaying no pronounced interest in the social life of the island. Sir Cecil had made friends in the various learned societies and was a frequent visitor to the meetings of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and similar bodies."

The Path to Government House.

The appointment provides one more instance of the interchange of senior officials between Ceylon, Malaya and Hongkong. Sir Hugh Clifford was a former Colonial Secretary and Governor of Ceylon; Sir Cecil Clementi is a former Colonial Secretary and acting Governor of Ceylon; the Hon. Mr. John Scott, now Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements, is a former Colonial Secretary Ceylon and the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern who is Colonial Secretary, Hongkong and will officiate as Acting Governor pending the arrival of Sir Cecil Clementi's successor, was formerly Assistant Colonial Secretary, Ceylon. The path to Government House certainly seems to be through the Secretariat at Colombo!

Generally Welcomed.

"No information as to the probable date of the new Governor's arrival in Singapore is yet available, but whenever he assumes office he will do so with the goodwill of all communities. That has not to be won. It has been given without stint as a tradition by the people of this country. Appointments have been made in the past which have not given undiluted joy, but there is no instance to recall of a new arrival having to fight prejudice."

"On rare occasions, it must be admitted, the goodwill so freely offered has been forfeited, but there is no reason to fear a repetition of such an occurrence within the next five years. The present appointment of a man distinguished as a scholar and a Colonial administrator of very wide experience will be generally welcomed and accepted as a tribute to the growing importance of Malaya as a unit in the British Empire."

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.
SMART, START, STARK,
SHARK, SHANK, THANK,
THINK, THICK, TRICK.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL FEATURES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Lighted thistles similar to that in the ballrooms will be carried out. The card room, situated on the mezzanine lounge, is decorated with the Ferguson family crests, and will be a quiet refuge for those who prefer cards to dancing.

A large room on the first floor has been converted into the main bar (Auchtermuchty). This room is easy of access, and will accommodate a large number of people. At the end of the room is a picture of the "Tay Brig," looking from Balguy Hill, Dundee, towards Fife on the other side.

Official Lancers.

The dance programme, which was published in full yesterday, opens with the Official Lancers, made up of two sets—the Chieftain's (Mr. A. H. Ferguson) and the Vice-Chieftain's (Mr. K. E. Greig).

These will be made up as follows: Chieftain's Set—Mrs. Hallifax and Chieftain, Mrs. Ferguson and Vice-Chieftain, Mr. A. K. Wattell, K.C.B., Mrs. Cressy and Major General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Mrs. Bonnar and Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.

Vice-Chieftain's Set—Mrs. Black and Vice-Chieftain, Mrs. Sutherland and Commodore R. R. S. Hill, R.N., Mrs. Shenton and Mrs. R. Sutherland, Mrs. Dyer and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar.

Official Table.

For the supper, the official table party will assemble on the first floor lounge at 11.20 p.m. and will then proceed to the dining room. Those intending to be present at the official supper are asked to be seated in good time.

The official party will be as follows:—Mr. A. H. Ferguson and Lady Clementi, H.E. the Governor and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. K. E. Greig and Mrs. Cressy, Sir A. K. Wattell and Mrs. Hallifax, H.E. Major Gen. Sandilands and Mrs. J. R. Wood, His Honour Sir H. Gollan and Mrs. Shenton, Commodore Hill and Mrs. Owen Hughes, Hon. Mr. Southern and Mrs. Hynes, Hon. Mr. Cressy and Mrs. Sutherland, Sir Shou Son Chow and Mrs. Bonnar, Hon. Mr. Shenton and Mrs. Black, Major Crake and Mrs. Dyer, Hon. Mr. Hynes and Mrs. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mrs. King, Mr. R. M. Dyer and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. R. Sutherland and Mrs. Osborne, Dr. G. D. R. Black and Mrs. D. J. Lewis, Mr. D. Gow and Mrs. D. C. Young, Mr. Stevenson and Mrs. Gow, Mr. B. Wyllie and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. A. Cameron and Mrs. Stevenson, Rev. F. C. Young and Mrs. B. Wyllie, Mr. B. D. F. Beith and Mrs. E. Davidson, Dr. J. C. Macgown and Mrs. Parker, Mr. E. M. Bryden and Mrs. Ritchie.

The Officials.

A tremendous amount of preparatory work has fallen on the various officials, who are as follows:

General Committee.—Mr. A. H. Ferguson (President), Mr. K. E. Greig (Vice-President), Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Past President), Mr. R. M. Dyer (Past President), Mr. R. Sutherland (Past President), Dr. G. D. R. Black (Past President), Mr. D. C. Young (Past President), Mr. B. Wyllie (Past President), Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. P. Tod, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. K. S. Morrison, Dr. Macgown, Mr. S. J. H. Fox (Hon. Treasurer), with Mr. E. M. Bryden, and Mr. J. S. Drummond, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Invitation Committee.—General Committee along with—Mr. A. Ritchie, (Convener), Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. G. B. Dunnet, Mr. J. S. Macgown, Mr. A. Mackintosh, Mr. E. J. Monie, Lt.-Col. T. A. Robertson, Mr. C. L. Sandes, Mr. J. H. Taggart and Mr. P. Tod.

Dance and Music Sub-Committee.—Mr. K. S. Morrison (Convener); Roof Garden (Mr. H. R. Foreth in charge) assisted by Messrs. W. L. Alexander, A. M. Braude, I. A. C. Highet, R. B. Bell, P. D. Wilson, D. Beath, W. C. K. Mackie and I. F. Grant; Rose Room (Mr. D. L. McWhirter in charge) assisted by Messrs. R. Kirkwood, D. J. Gilmore, W. Robertson, P. Morrison, J. Forbes, J. Bulloch and A. Reid.

Ladies' Cloak Room Committee.—Dr. J. C. Macgown, (Convener), Dr. J. Morrison and Dr. M. Nicholson.

Supper and Wines Committee.—Mr. P. W. Ramsay, (Convener), Mr. J. W. Blackley, Mr. E. D. Black, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. J. Coulthart, Mr. G. H. Cuthill, Mr. G. B. Dunnet, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. John Fraser, Mr. Joseph Fraser, Mr. W. Kay, Mr. J. Laing, Mr. W. Lawson, Mr. A. Macfarlane, Mr. G. Macleod, Mr. J. D. McLaggan, Mr. J. Polson, Mr. D. S. Robb, Mr. W. D. Russell, Mr. G. W. Sellars, Capt. R. J. J. Sneddon, Mr. F. Syme Thomson and Mr. J. Watson.

Decorations Committee.—Mr. George Duncan, (Convener), Mr. D. Keith, Mr. J. Kempton, Mr. A. B. Ramsay and Mr. G. G. Stapani Thomson.

Card Room Committee.—Mr. B. Wyllie.

Honorary Pipers.—Mr. W. C. K. Mackie, Mr. P. D. Wilson and Mr. G. Nisbet.

SHANGHAI FUTURE DISCUSSED.**EVENTUAL CHINESE CONTROL OF SETTLEMENT.****PREMIER'S SON TALKS.**

Shanghai, Nov. 24. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., son of the Prime Minister, delivered a most interesting address on the recent Kyoto Conference before the members of the Pan-Pacific Association, at the Cathay Hotel, yesterday, there being present one of the largest attendances for many months past.

In the course of his speech, Mr. MacDonald referred to the International Settlement of Shanghai. It was the unanimous opinion of all present at the Kyoto Conference, he said, that it was only right that the International Settlement should eventually come under Chinese administration. The point at issue seemed to be just one as to when that should take place. How soon could such a transfer take place?

The administration of the Settlement was a very difficult work indeed, one requiring much thought, and the people had to be educated to the need. The speaker was a member of the London County Council and, as an experienced man he realized that such a work was one requiring great skill. Also as a member of the London Labour Council, he would express the opinion that that body, after 30 years experience, was not able to take over the administration of such an area.

He would not say that it would take 30 years for the Chinese to be able to administer Shanghai, but there was no reason why the Chinese should not be allowed to take a gradual and greater share in the government of the International Settlement.

LATEST "TALKIE" AT THE QUEEN'S.**RONALD COLMAN HEARD IN "BULLDOG DRUMMOND."**

"Bulldog Drummond," the latest "talkie" to come to the Queen's Theatre, was screened for the first time in Hongkong yesterday. The general opinion was that it is good. Additional interest was shown in the production from the fact that the play is well-known in Hongkong, having been put on by the local A.D.C. some two years ago. One of the most striking features of the cinema version is the effectiveness of the settings, which are very cleverly conceived and carried out. They help very materially in producing that eerie atmosphere which is needed in a play of this type. The action, too, is impressively rapid, providing no end of thrills.

As far as the voices are concerned, they were, on the whole, quite good, although occasionally some of the dialogue was missed through indistinctness. Moreover, most of the talking was a trifle "gramaphony." "Bulldog Drummond," of course, is an English play, and it was gratifying to note that the American accent was not by any means pronounced. Ronald Colman, who figured in the title role, made an excellent hero, but his voice was not by any means the best in the cast. For distinctness, the man who took the part of Algy was far better, although the American conception of an English "nut" was a trifle overdrawn. Joan Bennett, as the

SAMOAN DANCERS.**HIG ATTRACTION FOR NEXT WEEK.**

From glamorous Samoa, where languid tropic days are spent in sleep and fragrant tropic nights in dancing, come the Samoan Dancers, who are playing here next Monday and Tuesday at the Theatre Royal.

Mme. Claude Riviere, who is in charge of the troupe, has spent considerable time in Samoa, and in presenting the dances strives primarily to give the world outside of the charmed islands an idea of the inherent beauty of the dancing which is as essential to the Samoans as food. The only place where she found the traditional dances still flourishing was Samoa, and she conceived the idea of gathering together a little group of pure-blooded Samoans, and taking them on tour, after thorough training, in Honolulu, where the troupe spent two years, they added a Hawaiian girl to their Company, Princess Roselani, who has a beautiful, bird-like voice. There also they learned several of the old Hawaiian dances, now almost forgotten, and Hawaiian music.

Mme. Riviere claims that this is the only troupe of real Samoans who have ever performed outside of their native land, and that the Samoan dances which they give are the unadulterated native dances that have come down from generation to generation among the Samoans. In Samoa, alone among the Polynesian islands, have the British and American governments abstained from any kind of interference with the dress and customs of the natives. Her charges dance as they were taught to dance in their native environment, not as a European or American thinks they ought to dance.

Mme. Riviere not only knows the Samoan Islands, but she loves the people with that very personal affection which unites a member of an alien race with a land of beauty. Dressed as a native woman, she drifted from island to island of the group. For three months she lived at the Tahiti home of the artist, Comte Morillot. This painter, who followed the example of Gauguin, is considered by some to be the peer of the man whose work proved so revolutionary. During Mme. Riviere's travels she found an original manuscript of Gauguin that deals with religion and philosophy.

LYING INSHORE.**JUNK MISTRESSES ROUNDED UP.**

No less than 15 mistresses of passenger boats were brought before Mr. T. W. H. Hosegood at the Marine Court this morning, all charged with the same offence—lying inshore during prohibited hours. Some were arrested opposite the reclamation near Arsenal Street and some near the junk anchorage.

The defendants all pleaded guilty and were each fined \$3 with the alternative of three days' imprisonment with hard labour.

heroine, was excellent, as also was Lillian Tashman as the adventuress. We can commend "Bulldog Drummond" as being very well worth seeing.

Other features of the programme were a Fox movie, a news reel, and a very clever turn by "Ukelele Ike," whilst the Queen's Orchestra in the Maritime overture scored another big success.

SILKS DAMAGED BY RAIN.**CLAIM AGAINST LANDLORD NOT UPHELD.****COURT JUDGMENT.**

A landlord's liability under a covenant to repair a roof was dealt with by the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) in the Summary Court this morning when he gave judgment for the landlord in the case concerning a claim for damages by the Kashmir Silk Store, No. 36a, Queen's Road Central, against the landlord.

Hassamam Giachand, proprietor of plaintiff shop, alleged that silk had been damaged to the extent of \$293 by rainwater entering through the roof and he claimed that sum as damages from Li Koon-chun, No. 31, Wing Lok Street, alleging he had committed a breach of the indenture of lease in which he covenanted to repair the roof. Alternatively, plaintiff claimed the money for damages sustained through defendant's negligence.

Mr. D. L. Strellett was for plaintiff and Mr. G. G. N. Tinson appeared for the landlord, who did not dispute the damage but asserted that the rain did not enter through lack of repair.

The Judgment.

Giving judgment his Lordship said:—The plaintiff is the lessee of a ground floor flat which he uses as a silk store. The defendant, who is the lessor, is the owner of the property and has sub-divided the house into flats for letting, retaining the roof in his own possession. The plaintiff's lease runs for five years from February 10, 1929. The lessor has expressly covenanted in the ordinary form to keep the roof in repair. This is the lessee's claim for damages for an alleged breach by the lessor of this covenant.

The facts are these: On September 11, a leak was observed in the roof. The plaintiff's goods, in consequence, suffered damage. The plaintiff complained to the agents of the lessor who took immediate action. The roof was repaired on September 12. Rain fell during September 13 and/or 14 but no consequent damage followed. The shop was closed on the evening of September 14. Subsequently rain water damage, discovered on September 15, occurred to the plaintiff's goods due to a new leak in the roof. On this damage the present claim is founded.

It appears that the adjoining owner (on the west side) whose premises include one more floor than the defendant's premises, had (since before September 11) been doing certain repairs to his top floor, in which connexion scaffolding had been erected and scaffolding pinewood poles, without pedestal bases, had been allowed to rest upon defendant's roof.

The Leaks.

It seems possible that the first leak was due to the displacement of certain tiles caused by the workmen who erected the scaffolding. No notice was given to the defendant of the intention to erect. This damage was repaired immediately on the lessee's complaint. No claim arises in this connexion.

The second leak was more extensive. It was at a new point. A hole, several inches square, had been made on the roof, through which broken tiles had fallen. In the area round the hole a number of tiles had been broken. This hole was not, in my opinion, caused by pressure or the weight of the scaffolding, but by some forcible impact, which remains unascertained. This cause probably commenced to operate after the shop was closed on September 14.

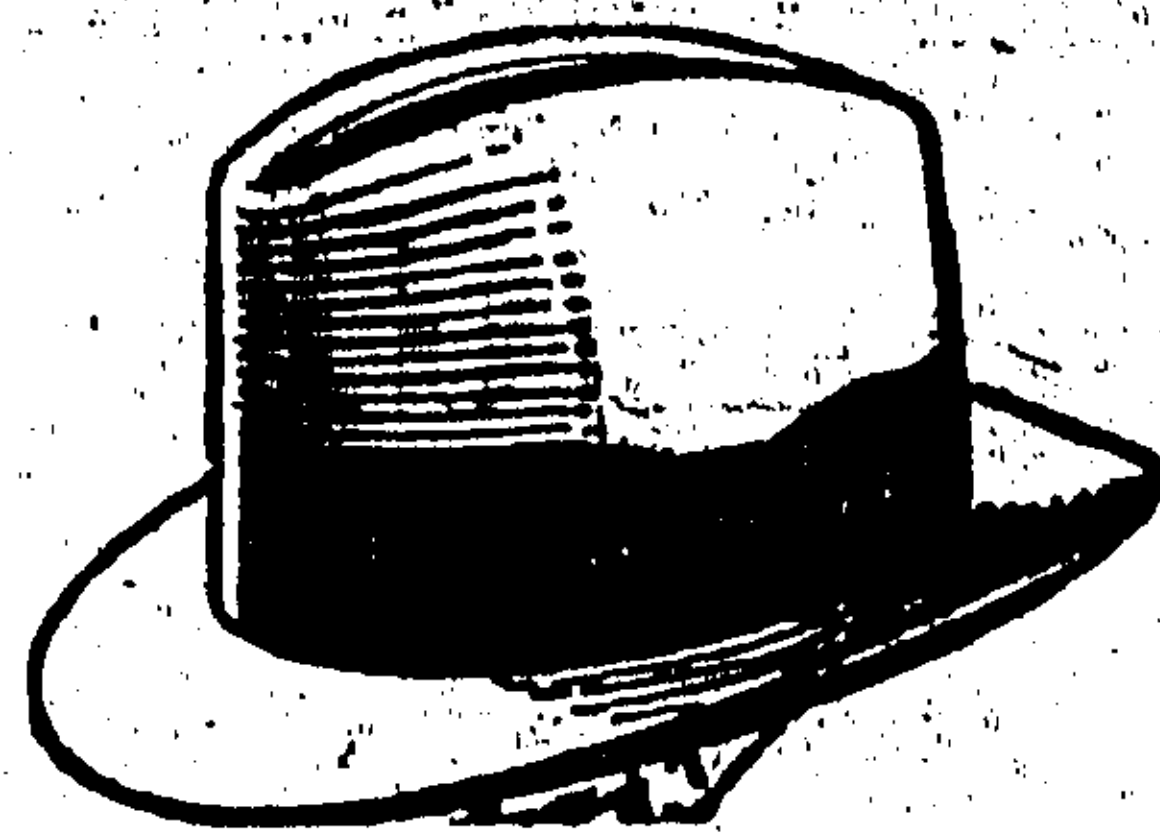
In these circumstances the Court is asked to hold the defendant liable for a breach of his covenant to repair. I shall here adopt the statement of the law as laid down by the Full Court in "Goldring v. Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. (1909) H.K.L.R., which is binding upon me and also accords with the trend of the more recent authorities.

It was then held that the lessor's covenant to repair the roof was an undertaking to use due care to maintain the roof in good repair, and that before the lessor can be held liable some want of due care must be shown on his part.

Here, the present plaintiff seems to me to have failed. What has happened has resulted from the action of a third party which took place shortly before the discovery of the damage and of which the lessor had no knowledge.

The building was an old building. The roof beams at this time were in bad condition. There were white ants in the roof. Some beams required to be replaced. The Building Authority, on September 10, had served a notice on the defendant declaring the roof to be dangerous. The evidence, however, has not connected these facts with the damage suffered by the plaintiff.

My judgment is for the defendant, with costs.

**Style**

Style distinction in Glyn & Co.'s, SOFT FELT HATS is achieved by insisting that only fur of the finest quality is used, correct Contour and expert Workmanship.

In these NEW SEASON'S HATS this distinction is fully emphasised both in the smart dressy hat with the bound edge, or with the snap brim, with is very popular just now.

Both styles are on show from \$18.50 each and inspection is invited by the

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AT THE

MAJESTIC

NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EGYPT AND FALL IN COTTON.**PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT TO BOLSTER PRICES.**

There is consternation in Egyptian business circles over the recent drop in cotton prices, and considerable pressure is being exercised to persuade the Egyptian Government to enter the cotton

market to prevent low prices. The Government seems inclined to repeat the blunder of 1928 by again interfering with the laws of supply and demand—but it is hoped that wiser counsels will prevail, as not only will such action adversely affect Lancashire, but it will eventually kill the market for Egyptian cotton.

Egyptians are unable to realize that keen competition exists, and that therefore they must be prepared to accept less profit than previously.



What Shall I Give? How many times during the next few weeks will this thought be uppermost in the minds of the majority of people throughout the world! To merely sit and think does not satisfactorily solve the problem. Suggestions come the easier when it is possible to select gifts from such a display as may be seen at Lane, Crawford's. It would indeed be impossible to enumerate the hundreds of gift suggestions—so will you accept this announcement as a special invitation to stroll through our store where you will find gift choosing

A REAL PLEASURE

MORNING COFFEE

AFTERNOON TEA

THE STORE WHERE SHOPPING IS A PLEASURE

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The Light of The Age

The most wonderful
advertising illuminant
in the world.

Ideal for display cases, shop windows,
name and letter signs.

NEON

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Come in To-day for
demonstrations which
will show you how to

MODERNISE
your
BUSINESS

China Neonlite Co., Ltd.

2nd Floor Exchange Building.

OPIUM TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

DIFFICULTY OF ERADICATING THE HABIT.

CONTRABAND SOURCE.

The nature and extent of the illicit traffic in opium in Hongkong is dealt with in the concluding part of the Government memorandum on the subject published below. The chief sources of supply are outlined and examples are given of the ingenious hiding places used to conceal the smuggled drug. Arguments for a reduction in the price of Government opium are set out and stress is laid on the difficulties of adequately guarding the Colony's extensive frontier and coast line.

1. It is impossible to estimate with any pretence to accuracy the extent of the illicit traffic in opium with respect to either the amount smuggled into the Colony itself or the amount smuggled through the Colony en route for other places.

The numbers of seizures and the amounts seized during the past five years are as follows:

Year.	Number of Seizures.	Taels.
1924	2,691	62,163
1925	2,880	62,982
1926	2,331	60,208
1927	2,261	48,921
1928	711	48,450

The figures for the first four years include numerous seizures in divers.

What proportion these figures bear to the amounts successfully smuggled cannot be ascertained.

2. The chief source from which illicit opium reaches the Colony is China, but the routes by which it comes vary from time to time.

Until 1928 Kwong Chow Wan was the chief supplier of Chinese opium, which was carried by practically every ship coming from that port.

In 1928 the route by which the majority of the Chinese opium came into the Colony was changed to the West River and the main supply now comes from Wuchow, though a certain quantity comes from Macao and Pakhoi.

During 1929 a certain quantity of opium of West River origin was transported overland by rail from Canton.

Amoy opium is not seen in any large quantities and has never been very popular in the Colony.

In the seizures of opium arriving from Macao both raw and adulterated Persian opium have been encountered several times in 1929.

No Indian Opium.

The adulterated Persian opium has borne imitations of the stamp of Behbehani & Sons of Bushire and the contents of the packets have consisted of a little Persian opium mixed with the cheap paste which is used for making sticks.

The only other Persian opium seized during the year 1928 was taken in transit from Amoy to the Straits or Rangoon.

No Indian opium whatsoever was seized during the year.

As mentioned elsewhere, most of the raw Chinese opium seized bears Chinese revenue labels and, so far as is known, no precautions are taken to prevent the smuggling of opium out of the provinces of Kwong Sai and Kwong Tung into other parts of China or into this Colony.

3. The position in the neighbouring provinces of China varies from time to time as different cliques gain the ascendancy, but whatever party may be in power all indications point to the fact that, though at times there may be organizations which bear the titles of Opium Suppression Bureaux and at times there may be recognized Government or private monopolies in opium, the purpose of the authorities is to manage the sale of and acquire the revenue derivable from opium rather than to limit or control consumption or to restrict traffic.

Any internal restrictions on poppy cultivation in China became a dead letter throughout the greater part of that country (and particularly in the South) not long after the exclusion of Indian opium became an accomplished fact, and China now appears to produce very large supplies available for export.

Interesting Labels.

An interesting light on the attitude of certain of the Chinese authorities and the alleged attempts to suppress the use of opium is provided by the labels found amongst 3,000 taels of raw Chinese opium seized amongst passengers' baggage on a ship which arrived from Pakhoi on the 22nd July, 1929.

The opium was concealed in false bottoms of trunks and baskets, in tins of oil and in cakes of wax and bean-cake.

The labels are issued by the Canton (Kwangtung) Treasury and describe the raw opium as a drug or medicine for breaking the opium habit.

The labels are over-printed with characters meaning "This will be treated as contraband if it enters the interior" and would thus appear to be a recognized export stamp similar in character to prepared opium exported from Amoy and seized in this Colony.

Labels of this type, with or without the overprinting, have been found with 4,030 taels of opium seized on arrival from Pakhoi in the first ten months of 1929 and also 2,920 taels of opium seized on arrival from Canton during the same period.

The 7,061 taels of Wuchow opium seized during the first ten months of 1929 bore blue labels bearing characters meaning "Wuchow District Opium Suppression Bureau" inspected, and on the 17th October a new design of label appeared on Wuchow opium bearing characters meaning "First Quality. Approved after inspection."

Price Reduction Experiment.

Documents seized in certain premises recently searched by the Revenue Department furnished at least strong prima facie evidence that an officer holding a responsible position in the Public Safety Bureau at Canton, and who admittedly had a share in a licensed opium shop at Canton, was engaged in sending considerable consignments of opium to an associate in Hongkong and the accounts rendered by this person indicated that specific payments had been made to "Customs."

4. In the autumn of 1927 the Government of this Colony reduced the price of its opium experimentally in order to try to recapture from the smugglers the market which they had been able to capture owing to the high price of Government opium.

There was an immediate increase in the sale of Government opium and the number of seizures of illicit opium showed a marked decline.

At the end of January, 1928, the experiment was discontinued and thenceforward the sales of Government opium declined while the number of seizures increased showing the resumption of more extensive operations by the smugglers.

The Government believes that the results of the above experiment merit careful consideration and that therein might possibly be found a solution to the problem of the reduction of consumption.

The Government for the purpose of this experiment placed on sale three grades of opium at \$15.00, \$8.50 and \$6.60 per tael.

Risks of Punishment.

The price at that time ruling for smuggled prepared Chinese opium was \$2.80 to \$3.50 per tael.

It will be seen therefore that the lowest Government price was still considerably above and was not actually competitive with that of the smugglers.

Notwithstanding this continued disparity in prices it is an undoubted fact that there was a great falling off in the amount of opium smuggled into the Colony.

If the smuggler could have maintained his market and still have obtained even his former low price he could still have gained the same profit on his transactions and his risks would be unchanged.

It is clear therefore that a factor other than price competition influenced the position and destroyed the smugglers' market.

This factor was, in the opinion of the Government, the reluctance of the actual consumer to run the same risks of punishment as those to be incurred by the smuggler.

It seems highly probable that the consumer was influenced to purchase and use a smaller quantity of the higher priced Government opium which he could use with the knowledge that he was not infringing the law rather than to incur a larger amount of smuggled opium which he could use only with the fear of incurring heavy penalties.

Arguments for Lower Price.

The argument for reduction of price may be summed up thus: The present price of Government opium is prohibitive except to the wealthier members of the community.

A prohibitive price necessarily encourages smuggling. A high, but not prohibitive, price cuts away the smugglers' market, increases consumption of the legitimate supplies but reduces gross consumption, because consumers prefer smaller supplies of the legitimate and unadulterated article to larger supplies of adulterated contraband which may involve them in fines and imprisonment.

The cessation of the use of smuggled opium would have a fourfold reaction in that it would reduce the gross amount of opium consumed, would reduce the demand for production in the interior of China, would reduce the profits of smugglers which now go to increase the contraband opium trade, and at the same time would eliminate that criminality in matters relating to opium which now undermines the general respect for the law and submits the guardians of the law to the temptations of bribery.

Geographical Difficulties.

5. The Colony of Hongkong is geographically an integral part of China and there is constant intercommunication between the

Colony and the neighbouring provinces of the Republic.

On the northern side of the New Territories there is a land and river frontier extending for over 14 miles.

The Colony and New Territories on the mainland have a coast line of approximately 180 miles which provides innumerable secluded spots at which contraband goods can be landed.

The Island of Hongkong itself has a coastline of approximately 42 miles offering similar facilities for smuggling, and in the neighbouring waters are some sixty sparsely populated islands which can be, and at times have been, used as dumping places for opium which is intended ultimately to be brought to the island or mainland by small craft.

The task of adequately guarding so extensive a frontier and coast line against the smuggling of opium would involve expenditure beyond the means of this Government.

6. A brief survey of the traffic entering the Colony shows the difficulties by which this Government and its officers are faced in their efforts to prevent the introduction of contraband opium.

The returns of the Kowloon-Canton railway for the three months, July, August and September, 1929, show that an average of over 40,000 persons per month entered the Colony by rail from stations in Chinese territory.

During the first half of the year 1929 a total of 863,334 passengers entered the Colony by sea.

During the same period 624 ships arrived from Macao, 1,654 from Canton, Wuchow and other West River ports, 104 from Kwong Chow Wan territory and 505 from ports on the China Coast other than the above mentioned. The total tonnage of these ships was 2,977,778.

Insurmountable Difficulties.

There are in addition many launches registered in the Colony which ply between the port of Victoria and outlying islands and points on the mainland contiguous to Chinese territory.

Junks to an average of approximately one thousand per month arrive in the waters of the Colony from places on the China coast.

23,050 junks, sampans and other small craft belonging to the Colony were registered in 1928 and these in their constant passing to and between different parts of the Colony are undoubtedly of the greatest utility to smugglers, while a fishing fleet of several thousand large junks affords further facilities for smuggling.

The difficulty of controlling the import of contraband by traffic such as the above is well-nigh insurmountable.

What can be done in the way of search of disembarking passengers and of vessels is done and the Government has incurred great expense in the provision of sea-going launches to enable an effective patrol to be carried out as far as may be both within the Harbour limits and in the surrounding territorial waters.

Ingenious Hiding Places.

7. So far as is ascertainable the profit obtained by the actual smuggler of opium is not high. The price usually ruling is about \$2.00 while the retailer obtains from \$2.80 to \$3.50 per tael.

Rapidity of turn-over of capital is the factor which makes the business profitable.

8. The Chinese have always shown the greatest ingenuity in devising hiding places for contraband opium.

It has been found in receptacles bolted outside the bottom of a junk, in a hollowed out spar, in a compartment inside a tin of petrol or a jar of wine, in the leg of a bedstead, in a bag of flour, in a woman's hair, in tins of preserved fruit and vegetables and in every conceivable place in which the Chinese can devise means to hide an article the bulk of which is as small as its value is large.

In ships opium has been found in every hollow space from the ladies' bath-rooms to the Captain's cabin and from the crew's nest to the bilges. It has in fact been found useless to embark on the search of a large ship unless definite information is forthcoming as to the precise whereabouts of the contraband, and in view of the impossibility of opening all the packages on board a ship any search of cargo is likely to be abortive unless particulars of the suspect packages are known.

Bribery Question.

9. The difficulties met with in combating smuggling into the Colony are, if possible, increased when the attempt is made to prevent smuggling through the Colony.

It is a manifest impossibility to search all ships and examine all cargo passing through the Colony and here therefore our exercise service is more than ever dependent on the receipt of definite and accurate information as to consignments.

In 1928 only three seizures were made of opium in transit to the south and one of opium in transit to the United States of America.

10. The Chinese community has from time to time protested against the rigorous search to which incoming passengers and their luggage are subjected and the methods of search could not

LIBEL ACTION.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER TO PAY DAMAGES.

Mr. Pun In-tat, chief assistant to Messrs. Clark and Lu, architects, was awarded \$1,000 damages by the Puiene Judge yesterday afternoon against Messrs. Fung So and Wung Hui-kwong, editor and printer respectively of the vernacular journal the Kwai Tze Daily for publishing a libel against him in their columns. Judgment was entered by consent of both defendants.

Mr. Horace Lo, who appeared for Mr. Pun In-tat, said that the libel complained of had appeared on October 12 last. He announced that he would read to His Lordship the article wherein the libel had appeared, and tendered a certified translation of it to the Court. The article, which was a lengthy document, was then read out. In the article were certain passages which, the plaintiff alleged, accused him of abominable practices.

His Lordship, who, said Mr. Lo, that the article was most defamatory to his client. It accused him of an unspeakable crime and alleged that he had been forced to take up a position lowering to him. His client was a respected citizen, a Bachelor of Science of the Hongkong University and chief assistant to a well-known firm of architects. The libel was most disgraceful and disgusting, and there was not the least ground or foundation for it.

Defendants' Apologies.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida Junr., who represented the second defendant, said that he wished to offer his client's profound regret that the article had been published. His client was anxious to make it clear that he was deeply sorry that the libel had appeared. Mr. D'Almeida had earlier pointed out that his client was only the printer, and not the printer and publisher of the daily, as set out in the statement of claim. At Mr. D'Almeida's request, His Lordship had the words struck out.

On behalf of the editor of the Kwai Tze Daily, Mr. F. G. E. Rendall offered apologies to Mr. Pun In-tat, and expressed, on Mr. Fung So's behalf, deep contrition and regret that the article had been published. His client, said Mr. Rendall, had been in ill-health for some time. At about the time the offending article appeared he inserted in the paper a notification of the fact that he was going to the country for his health. As a matter of fact he had been unable to go as he had wished as he was not strong enough. Mr. Rendall said that he would produce a medical certificate to that effect.

His Lordship: That has no bearing on the article.

Mr. Rendall said that he wished to offer full and unqualified apology on behalf of his client for the remarks made against plaintiff.

A Disgusting Article.

Giving judgment His Lordship said that the article was an extremely disgusting one. It was difficult to see how a newspaper having regard to the standards of the press could have published it. He warned the defendants that the present case was not the only form of proceedings that could be instigated against publishers of such libels. They could be prosecuted for defamatory libel, and if it were proved that the publisher had good knowledge that the facts contained in the libel were untrue, he was liable to imprisonment for two years. Even if this latter fact were not proved, a defendant would still be liable to imprisonment for one year for publishing a defamatory libel.

Judgment was then entered jointly in the sum of \$1,000.

be made more efficacious without evoking a storm of protest.

A more rigorous search of shipping would likewise cause profound discontent among the shipping community and result in the withdrawal of such support as is now given to the suppression of the traffic.

The Government feels that the penalties for trafficking in and use of illicit opium are already sufficiently drastic and that any increase of the penalties would merely encourage offenders to outbid the offers of rewards by the amounts of the bribes which they would offer for immunity from prosecution.

The difficulties caused in the fulfilment of the obligations undertaken in Chapter II of The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and in the Geneva Opium Agreement of February, 1925.

As will be seen from Part II of this Memorandum the Government of Hongkong has taken all possible measures to give effect to the obligations undertaken, and the failure to achieve the total suppression of the use of and traffic in opium must be attributed to the difficulties foreseen in Article II of the Protocol to the Geneva Agreement coupled with an established habit amongst a fluctuating community inhabiting territory which is particularly susceptible to the operations of dealers in contraband.

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on Face, Arms and Legs

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BIG LINER'S MISHAP.

MAURETANIA COLLIDES WITH
A CAR FERRY.

New York, Nov. 28.

The famous Cunard Transatlantic liner, ss. Mauretania, was involved in an accident late on Wednesday night, when she came into collision with a car ferry near Robbins Reef, New York Harbour. The liner entered quarantine and reported that she was not damaged. The ferry boat was badly battered.

Liner Damaged.

The Mauretania had just started for Europe, with a heavy passenger list, numbering 870, when she struck the car ferry so violently that ten goods cars were hurled overboard.

The Mauretania's crew launched a lifeboat to rescue the crew of the car ferry, but the latter remained afloat, and was towed to Staten Island.

An examination of the liner has revealed two holes in the bows, which, however, it is hoped will not prevent a resumption of the voyage to-day.

Later.

The Mauretania, with a four by ten feet hole above the waterline, is returning hither unassisted.

The captain has informed the Harbour Police that the car ferry did not give her the right of way. It is hoped that temporary repairs will enable a continuance of the voyage.—Reuter's American Service.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.Consignees per Company's Vessel,
"ORESTES"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM via
SINGAPOREare hereby notified that their
cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf Kowloon where it will
be at Consignee's risk and subject
to terms and conditions of storage
at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Godown on
and after 27th November.Optional cargo will not be landed
here, unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival but car-
ried on from port to port to the
final port of call to which the option
extends.All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays and Fridays between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within
the free storage period.No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the steamer's
Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd December,
will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the undersigned
on or before the 17th December, or
they will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1929.N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)From EUROPE and STRAITS.
The Steamship,
"GLASGOW MARU,"having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at Kow-
loon, whence delivery may be obtained.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.
And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.Consignees per Company's Vessel
"TEHRESIAS"
From UNITED KINGDOM & CON-
TINENTAL PORTS via SINGAPORE.are hereby notified that their cargo
will be discharged into Holt's Wharf
Kowloon, where it will be at Con-
signee's risk and subject to terms
and conditions of storage at Holt's
Wharf. The cargo will be ready
for delivery from Godown on and
after 28th November.Optional cargo will not be landed
here, unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival but carried
on from port to port to the final
port of call to which the option
extends.All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays and Fridays between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within
the free storage period.No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the steamer's
Godown, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 4th December,
will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the undersigned
on or before the 18th December, or
they will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1929.Goods not cleared by the 4th
December, 1929, will be subject to
rent.Damaged packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignee's and the Co's representa-
tives on any Tuesdays and Fridays,
at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage
period.All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot be
recognized.No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.
No fire insurance has been effected.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1929.

CANED MUI TSAI.

PUNISHMENT WHICH WAS
TOO SEVERE.Mr. Horace Lo appeared before
Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon
Magistracy yesterday to defend a
Chinese woman who was charged
with taking into her employment a
mui tsai, alternatively with taking
into her employment a female
domestic servant, and with ill-treat-
ment of the girl.Mr. H. R. Butters appeared for
the prosecution.His Worship intimated that he
had received a letter from Mr.
Butters who stated he was satisfied
that the girl had been taken into
employment outside the Colony and
that he was prepared to withdraw
the first two charges.Mr. Butters remarked that there
was a further point. He had spoken
to Mr. Lo who was prepared to
plead guilty to a charge of common
assault and he (Mr. Butters) asked
that the third charge be amended
accordingly.After the charge had been amend-
ed, Mr. Butters remarked that he
understood that the cause of the
assault was that the girl had
dropped the baby which was
entrusted to her care.

A Trifle Risky.

His Worship commented that it
seemed a trifle risky to entrust a
baby to a small child like the
mui tsai.Mr. Lo in making for leniency,
said that it was to be regretted
that on the day in ques-
tion the defendant lost her
temper and gave the mui tsai more
chastisement than she perhaps
deserved. There was this to be
said for the defendant, however,
that the mui tsai was asked to
carry the baby, and she rather
carelessly dropped it. The defend-
ant, in the heat of the moment,
gave her a few strokes of the cane,
but she now admitted that she had
been perhaps a little severe.Mr. Lo pointed out that from the
doctor's certificate the marks on
the girl were not serious, and asked
that the defendant be given a
warning.His Worship said that he did not
think that a warning would be
entirely sufficient. The punishment
had been perhaps a little more
severe than had been called for and
the defendant would be fined \$20.

GIANT AIRSHIPS.

WEATHER CONDITIONS
DELAY R100 TRIAL FLIGHT.

London, Nov. 28.

The maiden flight of the airship
R100 from Howden to the mooring
tower at Cardington has been post-
poned, the weather not permitting
R100 to be garaged.R100 was privately built at a cost
of £70,000 less than the State-built
R101. One of the chief differences
is R100 is petrol driven and R101
oil driven.R100 has three decks; compared
with two in R101. The dining
saloon accommodates fifty-six
people, and is surrounded by a
lounge deck. The cruising speed
is expected to be eighty miles an
hour, which is faster than R101.
Reuter.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS MADE
BY THE DIRECTORS.In connexion with the formal
opening of the Tung Wah Eastern
Hospital Mr. M. K. Lo, Chairman
of Directors, writes expressing
sincere thanks to:The Hongkong and Shanghai
Hotels Ltd. for so efficiently tak-
ing charge of all the catering ar-
rangements.The Honourable the Captain
Superintendent of Police, for the ex-
cellent traffic arrangements made.Messrs. the British American
Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. for gifts
of cigarettes.Messrs. Nanyang Bros. Tobacco
Co. Ltd. for gifts of cigarettes.Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co.
Ltd. for gifts of nattered waters.Messrs. Connaught Aerated
Water Co. Ltd. for gifts of
nattered waters.Major R. H. Crake, Commanding
Officer, K.O.S.B., and Officers of
the K.O.S.B., for kind permission
to engage services of Band.The Hongkong Area Sports
Board for the loan of recreation
ground.Messrs. Wing On Co. Ltd. for
decorating the stands, etc.

Further Contributions.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs
gratefully to acknowledge the
following further contributions:

Messrs. the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	1,000.00
Messrs. the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.	500.00
Messrs. Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd.	500.00
Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.	100.00
Messrs. Connaught Aerated Water Co. Ltd.	100.00
Major R. H. Crake, Commanding Officer, K.O.S.B.	100.00
The Hongkong Area Sports Board	100.00
Messrs. Wing On Co. Ltd.	100.00
Total	3,800.00

Amount previously acknowledged: \$3,402.27

Further contributions are
earnestly solicited.

NO SPEED LIMIT?

CHANGES LIKELY IN HOME
TRAFFIC RULES.

London, Nov. 28.

Considerable interest is being
taken in the new Road Traffic Bill,
the terms of which will be publish-
ed shortly.It is anticipated that the mea-
sure will propose abolition of the
speed limit for all automobiles,
except charabancs, buses and
heavier commercial vehicles, which
will be bound by a maximum per-
missible speed of thirty miles an
hour.The removal of the existing speed
limit of twenty miles an hour,
which has been largely disregarded
of recent years, is expected to be
accompanied by a tightening of the
penalties for dangerous driving,
including suspension of a driver's
license for a second conviction.Other features are expected to
include compulsory insurance
against third party risks, and
limitation of hours of drivers en-
gaged in public motor services.
British Wireless.

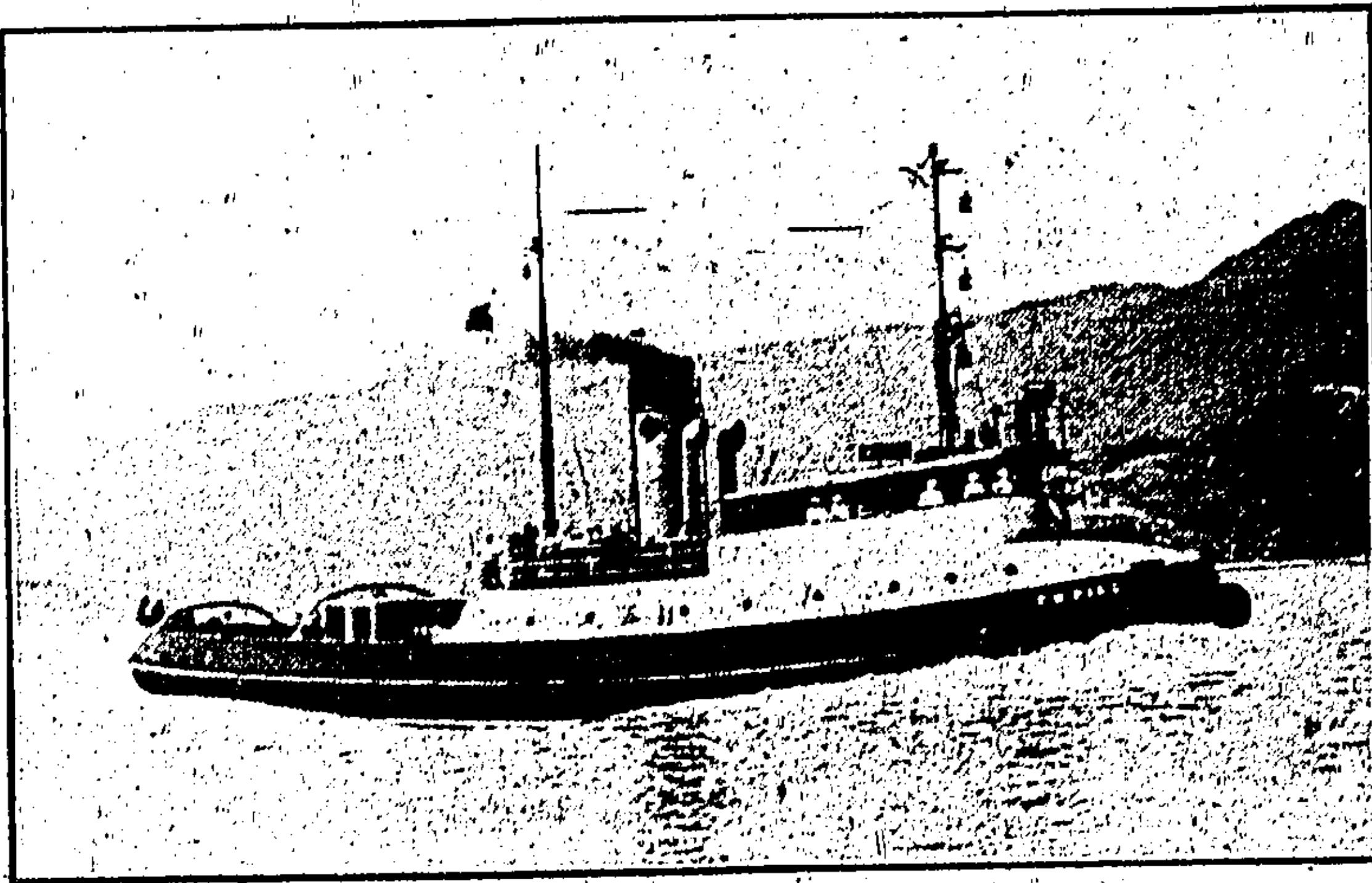
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Call Flags. Hongkong Harbour.
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STEAM TUG "FU PING".

Built to the order of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, for service in Chinwangtao
Dimensions:—Length B.P., 110 ft.; breadth mld., 25 ft.; depth mld., 11 ft.;
780 I.H.P. Mean speed 11.65 knots on trial.

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NAVIGATION CO. LTD.Consignees per Company's Vessel,
"ANTIOCHUS"
From UNITED KINGDOM via
SINGAPORE.are hereby notified that their cargo
will be discharged into Holt's Wharf
Kowloon, where it will be at Con-
signee's risk and subject to terms
and conditions of storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after
28th November.Optional cargo will not be landed
here, unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival but car-
ried on from port to port to the
final port of call to which the option
extends.All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays and Fridays between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within
the free storage period.No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the steamer's
Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 4th December,
will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged
must be presented to the undersigned
on or before the 18th December, or
they will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1929.

EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY THE
CHINESE CHAMBER.The exchange problem was
again the principal topic of dis-
cussion at the monthly meeting
yesterday afternoon of the Chinese
General Chamber of Commerce,
when it was stated that some Chi-
nese merchants had written to the
Chamber complaining of the short-
age of bank-notes and the super-
fluous number of silver dollars in
circulation here.Mr. Ho Lu pointed out that the
apparent shortage in the bank-
notes was partly due to the fact
that heavy speculation in the Cen-
tral Bank notes in Canton had re-
sulted in considerable buying of
the Hongkong Bank notes by
speculators from Canton. Rela-
tive to the amount of silver dol-
lars, Mr. Ho said that the total
amount of silver dollars in circula-
tion here could not exceed \$10,
000,000.00.The meeting decided to defer
further discussion.

Education Among Chinese.

Education among the poorer
classes of the Chinese and the ad-
visability of the Chamber assist-
ing the free schools in the Colony
was also discussed.The Secretary read a letter ad-
dressed to the Chamber by Messrs.
Ho Kwong and Ho Lu requesting
that the Chamber should con-
tribute some financial assistance
towards the teachers at the free
schools of the Confucian Society.It is understood that teachers in
the free schools of the Confucian
Society recently asked for in-
creased salaries.The matter dropped on it being
understood that members of the
Chamber could send in subscrip-
tions if they desired.Among those present at the
meeting were Messrs. Li Yik-mui,
Chan Heung-pak, Chan Tin-sion,
Ho Kwong, Ho Lu, Ip Lan-chuen,
Chau Yue-teng, Tsai Cheong, Kwok
Siu-lau and several others.BARBER WILHELMSSEN
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TALAMBA	8,008	31st Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	14th Jan.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
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*TANDA	6,956	29 Nov. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs,
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NELLORE	6,853	31st Jan.	Sydney and Melbourne.
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TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "RADNORSHIRE"	2nd Dec.
Motor Vessel "GLENORLE"	6th Dec.
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M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about	30th Nov.
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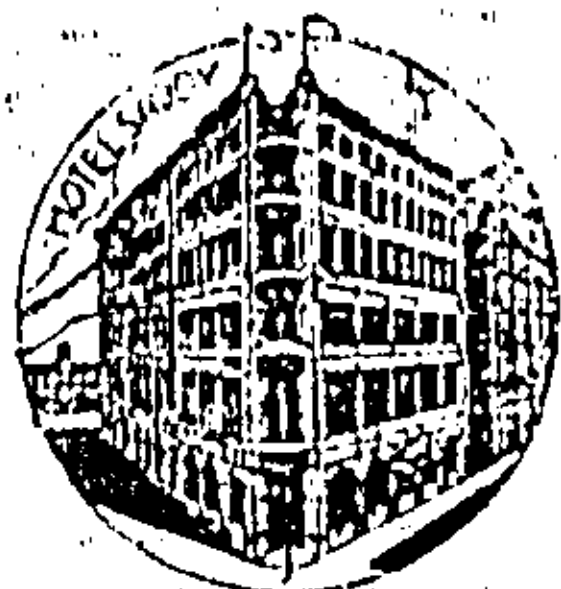
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Beautiful lawns to the Sea.
Dinner-dance twice weekly.

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Manager.

THE TWO BOSTONS.

LINCOLNSHIRE TOWN AND
ITS MAYOR.

A curious position confronted
the Boston (Lincoln) Town Council
at a special meeting to consider
the Mayoralty.

Boston, U.S.A., will next summer
celebrate its tercentenary, and as a
result of the close association
maintained between the two towns,
the English Boston promised to
send next year's Mayor to America
to participate in the ceremonies.

The Mayoralty in Boston falls
alternately to Liberal and Conser-
vative members, and next year the
choice falls to the Liberals. Ow-

ing to the unusual circumstances
of next year it was suggested that
a personality outside the Council
should be co-opted, and the names
of Lord Ancester, Lord Yar-
borough, and Lord Boston were
submitted, but the Council majority
thought an outside selection
would be unpopular.

The senior Liberal Councillor,
Mr. J. H. Mountain, declined to
accept office until a Labour mem-
ber, Mr. H. Salter, had been given
an opportunity, and at the close
of the meeting no decision had been
arrived at other than that the
Council would accept the nominee
of the Liberty Party.

Americans resident in England
will foregather at Boston (Lincoln)
during the centenary week-end,
and the social demands on the
Mayor will be extremely heavy.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY
FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria
Hongkong.

DRIVER SMARTLY SENTENCED.

KNOCKS DOWN EUROPEAN
AT JUNCTION.

A 100-DOLLAR FINE.

As a sequel to an accident which
occurred on the night of Novem-
ber 13, when Mr. H. Fawcett, of
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was
knocked down and injured by a
public car, No. 385, in Queen's
Road Central, the driver, Lo Ping,
appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamil-
ton at the Central Magistracy this
morning on a summons brought
against him alleging negligent
driving.

Mr. Fawcett, in evidence, stated
that he was on his way home, and
prior to the accident was crossing
Murray Road at its intersection
with Queen's Road Central.
Crossing over from the pavement
on the Cricket Ground side, he had
almost got on to the kerb outside
the Naval Yard wall, when he was
knocked down, without any warn-
ing, by the defendant's car. The
bumper struck his legs first, while
the radiator caught his elbow.
He was also injured in the right
shoulder and right knee.

Knocked Into Gutter.

The next thing he knew,
after being struck by the car,
was his lying with his head in the
gutter and his feet pointing to-
wards the tramlines, at a distance
which he roughly estimated at ten
yards from where his hat was ly-
ing. He was lying at a spot which
he would eventually have reached
if he had not met with the ac-
cident.

The car stopped level with his
body, with its radiator pointing
ahead. Mr. Hobling was with
him, but escaped a similar mishap
by quickly jumping on to the
kerb. Mr. Moon, of Messrs. Jar-
dine, Matheson, was a passenger
in the public car, and he offered
to come forward as a witness if
he was wanted.

Cross-examined by Mr. O. E. C.
Martin, on behalf of the defend-
ant, witness said that the first he
saw of the car was when it was
near the Prince of Wales' Gate,
coming up Murray Road towards
the junction. Witness considered
that he had then plenty of time
to cross over, and disagreed with
Mr. Martin that had he looked to
the left the accident could have
been avoided.

Right to Road.

"Witness considered he had every
right to the use of the roadway,
and it was for the driver to use
every reasonable precaution and
not endeavour to cut the corner
in the way he did in an effort to
get through ahead of the pedes-
trians."

"I consider myself a very cau-
tious man where cars are concern-
ed," said witness, who was also
of the opinion that had not action
been taken in connexion with the
present accident, the next one
would have resulted in the death
of the victim.

Witness resisted Mr. Martin's
suggestion that he was influenced
into taking out the summons,
declaring that he did so of his own
initiative.

Mr. H. W. Moon, who was tra-
velling in the car, told the Court
that he was on his way to the Peak
on the night in question. Coming
through Murray Road, he could see
two foreigners in the middle of the
road at the place where Mur-
ray Road joins up with
Queen's Road. The car car-
ried on, and the pedestrians
continued to walk. "I naturally
expected the driver of the car to
check its speed, but he carried on
to cut the corner, with a view ap-
parently of getting in ahead of the
foreigners. Almost at the corner,
I expected an accident and shouted
"Look out!" It was too late. The
tailer of the two Europeans jumped
on to the kerb. The other was
knocked down."

...ew at it."

Continuing, witness said that as
a general rule a car should slow
down when entering a main road
from a side street, "but this fel-
low," indicating the defendant,
"simply flew at it."

Reply to Mr. Martin, witness
would not agree that the two Euro-
peans were walking blindly on,
they simply carried on. He con-
sidered that it was the fault of the
driver.

Mr. H. Hobling, who was with
Mr. Fawcett, said he escaped an
accident by quickly leaping on to
the kerb. He gave evidence cor-
roborating Mr. Fawcett's.

After defendant had given his
case from the witness-box, his Wor-
ship found the summons proved,
and imposed a fine of \$100.

WHAT SCOTSMEN HAVE DONE.

PREMIER'S SON IN
SHANGHAI.

ENTERTAINED BY THE ST.
ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTERESTING SPEECH.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of
the Prime Minister of Great Bri-
tain, in the Shanghai Club, yester-
day, lunched with the President
Committee, and distinguished for-
mer officers of the Shanghai St.
Andrew's Society.

The President, Mr. J. F. Mac-
Gregor, proposing the health of the
guest, said that Mr. MacDonald
was not really a case of reflected
glory, for at Oxford he proved
himself an earnest thinker, a fine
speaker, and a keen debater. He
won laurels in a debating tour of
the world, and now he was a mem-
ber of the Mother of Parliaments
and was following closely in his
father's footsteps. He had the
true Scottish characteristic in that
he wanted to find out things for
himself. He was not satisfied
with listening to what people said
and what they wrote about the
Far East and so he had come out
to see for himself, some of the
difficulties we had to face in ever-
changing and kaleidoscopic condi-
tions.

What Scots Have Done.

They were, said Mr. MacGregor,
rather proud of Shanghai and
would like to think that Mr. Mac-
Donald was a little impressed by
the city which had arisen from the
muddy flats of the Yangtze, and
it might be a matter of pride to
him to know that Scotsmen had
played a great part—even the
greatest part—over and above all
other nations in the development
and prosperity of this community.
(Laughter and prolonged ap-
plause.) He believed that what
was about the only gathering in which
he could make that statement
without fear of contradiction of
the truth. (Renewed applause.)

The toast was accorded musical
honours.

Mr. MacDonald Impressed.

Mr. MacDonald addressed the
company as "fellow exiles." He
said he had been much impressed
by what he had seen of this inter-
national city—so much impressed,
indeed, that he knew Scotsmen must
have had much to do with its
creation. Before he came, he had
heard people talk much about this
famous International Settlement,
and now he thought they must have
meant a Scottish Settlement. He
fully understood that he was talking
to the most important citizens of
Shanghai, but he thought he must
also congratulate them on their
singing. If they could do what
they had done at 2 p.m., his regret
was the greater that he would be
unable to stop and hear what they
could do at 5.30 on a Saturday
morning. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. MacDonald then drew a de-
lightfully intimate word-picture of
Scotland, which Scotsmen will un-
derstand as really an explanation of
the old Scottish toast of "the Bens,
and Glens, and the Heroes" though
he did not mention that, speaking
in a delightful in-
timate style.

About Lossiemouth.

Of Lossiemouth, which his father
has brought into such prominence,
he said that it was famous for many
things, but the most famous, and
that for which it ought to be most
noted, was that MacBeth murdered
Duncan about a mile from it. "There
was a man named Shakespeare, an
ignorant Englishman, who, in his
ignorance, reported that incident
quite wrongly."

Mr. MacDonald then told what
every Scots boy knows of the march
of the Murraus under MacBeth and
the opposition by Duncan, the his-
toric battle, and the ending "when
MacBeth stuck his dirk where it
did the most damage."

Scottish History.

"After you go back to Scotland
to-day," said Mr. MacDonald, "you
have not to go to those stone
monuments and ruins which you
find everywhere, to find Scottish his-
tory, but go to any farmhouse and
you will find Scottish history in it."
This led to tales of Archie Campbell
of Buchan, of whom he said he
understood "his son was a policeman
out here and was killed in one of
your troubles." It led also to the
story of the Jew in Aberdeen, of
whom it is said that he was found
walking about with his breeks over
his arm, looking for the "Aberdeen
Free Press." And to a more in-
timate romance, which was foreign
to most of his hearers, of one of
the massacring band of Campbells
who went to the fatal valley of
Glencoe, but, before the terrible
massacre, fell in love with a Mac-
Donald maiden, married her, and

CORRESPONDENCE.

Libel Action Sequel.

[To The Editor of Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—May I crave a little space
in your valuable columns to an-
nounce to the public that the
damages of \$1,000.00 awarded to
me by the Puisne Judge yesterday
afternoon in a libel case against
Fung So and Wong Hiu Kwong,
Editor and Printer respectively
of the vernacular Kwai Tze Daily,
is to be contributed to the Tung
Wah Hospital (Eastern Branch)
through Mr. M. K. Lo.

Yours, etc.,
I. T. PUN.

THE C.E.R. DISPUTE ANTICLIMAX.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to accept any offer of mediation,
said the Minister, adding that he
had not yet been informed officially
of the report that direct negotia-
tion between China and Russia had
already been opened.

It is understood that Baron
Shidehara has advised the Minis-
ter not to seek the mediation
of the League, as the Soviet is not
a member.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

A Harbin message to the Reago
agency says thirteen Soviet planes
appeared over Buchatu this after-
noon and bombed the Chinese
military headquarters.

Later, eight more planes also
flew over, but did not bomb the
place. It is believed the Soviet's
intention is to frighten the Chi-
nese into accepting its terms.—
Reuter.

Events at Chalanor.

Harbin, Nov. 28.

The Assistant Chief of Police at
Chalanor arrived here yesterday,
and states that Chalanor was oc-
cupied at 11.30 a.m. on November
18, and that approximately 700
people, including 300 miners took
refuge in shaft No. 9 and
this shaft was closely guard-
ed by Soviet sentries, who shot
twelve attempting to escape;
and that on November 19 the
Soviet garrison commander ordered
them all to come to the surface,
otherwise they would be shot. The
order was complied with, and all
Russians having Chinese passports
were shot.—Reuter.

INDECENT PICTURES.

SOURCE OF ORIGIN NOT
DISCLOSED.

Without divulging the source of
origin, Mr. D. Burlingham, Deputy
Superintendent of Police, made
an application before Mr. W.
W. Schofield at the Kowloon
Magistrate's Court this morning for
the confiscation of a number of pic-
tures which he produced to his
Worship for inspection.

Mr. Burlingham mentioned that
he was making the application
under Section 7, Sub-section 2 of
Ordinance No. 3 of 1918 (Indecent
Exhibitions Ordinance), which
reads "It shall be lawful for a
magistrate (in order to be forfeited
any written or printed matter, or
any picture, figure, or other thing,
which appears to him to be of an
indecent, obscene, revolting or of-
fensive nature."

After inspection of the pictures
his Worship asked if there was
anybody appearing on the other
side to object to the application.

Mr. Burlingham: They were
warned that they could appear at
10.45 if they wished to appeal
against your decision but they de-
cided not to.

His Worship accordingly made
the order.

decamped with her before the
dramatic affair.

"We are told we are a very mean
race, and that is no true that we
do not spend any time in disputing
it," was a cheery quip.

"I have got some of the most
extraordinary relatives in the land,"
said Mr. MacDonald, "including
nursemaids and hired retainers in
the houses of the great. I have one
who, by an extraordinary turn of
fortune, has been twice Prime
Minister, and one who is a station
master. And the station master
has no more shame of the Prime
Minister than the latter has of the
station master. The Prime Minister
is at least as good a Prime Minister
as the station master is a station
master. You may say that is not
much, but each of them does his
job to the best of his ability and
there is no nobility about it. It
is the quality of finding your
place in the world, and judging
everyone on their merits that is one
of the great qualities of the Scottish
race."

"That is what has made the race
great, has made it spread round
the world and make its mark for
good wherever the foot of man has
trod, and as you are doing in
Shanghai. We undertake great
tasks and do them well, and we will
do so until the end of time."

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WHAT YOU SEE



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100% TALKING
BULLDOG DRUMMOND

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20.



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From 1.1 to 11.15



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and
BETTY BRONSON
in
"Brass Knuckles"

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TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.3 & 9.20